

INSURANCE

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1912.

VOL XVI NO 151--

BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 25 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
30 June	Delta		8,000
7 July	Ranpura		16,601
14 "	Mooltan		10,953
21 "	Mooltan x		20,847
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi		10,919
11 "	Macedonia		11,120
18 "	Maloja		20,837
25 "	Malwa		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana		16,568
8 "	Mantua		10,918
15 "	Naldora		10,986
22 "	Ranpura		16,601
29 "	Razmak		10,902
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda		16,602
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Razmak		10,902
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 "	Mooltan		10,947
17 "	Rancho		26,850
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,607
8 "	Maloja		20,831
15 "	Razmak		10,902
22 "	Malwa		10,986
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldora		16,086
12 "	Rajputana		16,568
19 "	Mantua		10,918
26 "	Rancho		16,550
2 Feb.	Narkunda		16,572
9 "	Ranpura		16,607
16 "	Maloja		10,953
23 "	Razmak		10,902
2 Mar.	Mooltan		20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 "	Delta		8,000
30 "	Rajputana		16,568
6 Apr.	Rancho		20,831
13 "	Ranpura		16,607
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Naldora		10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA" 20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60

1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £52

2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £44

2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £46 B. £36

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea . . . £106

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions. . . £120

To Marseilles and back . . . £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928.		
5th July	Dumana	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
17th Dec.	Dumana	8,411

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Moji Maru	3757	18th June	27th June
*Sedo Maru	5898	30th "	14th July
Genoa Maru	6785	16th July	30th "
*Awa Maru	6028	29th "	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamers.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE).

Kitano Maru 28th June

Haruna Maru 12th July

Kamo Maru 26th July

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kashima Maru 27th June

Hakone Maru 11th July

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Shinyo Maru 10th July

Siberia Maru 24th July

Other services are:—

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, Phone Nos. 20270, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.

2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.

3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.

4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MOBARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Straits, China and Japan.
26th June	*Kidderspore	Straits, China and Japan.
29th "	*China	Straits & Japan.
4th July	*Alipore	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldora	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
16th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
30th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
1928.		
27th June	Bandra	Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th "	Varova	Bureh via Karachi
4th July	Karava	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of Eminent Mussalmans. An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. . . . Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. . . . It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Banerji, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madhusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Sathianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjee, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikanu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Sushil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, Sunkrama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajilal Ranchhodas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission. For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office.

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—"COMEALONG".

Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.

W. Life Rs. 18

Rs. 22-1/2

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund.

Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve.

Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiwar).

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000

NEW BUSINESS Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years

(1926-27) NEXT BONUS (1927)

Over Rs. 71,00,000 is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Manager, Bombay Branch,



Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order. INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be void for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED—Graduate preferred for Billimora Tata Girls' School. Free furnished quarters. Apply early to Mr. NADIR TATA, Tata Man-son, Cumballa Hill with testimonials, etc. A R990

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225—p.m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana. A R993

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RAC-QUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per month according to qualifications. Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard. A R0485

WANTED

WANTED—One about 100 H. P. Second Hand D. C. MOTOR, 440 Volts. SINGH ENGINEERING WORKS, Cawnpore. N R0626

RENT FARMING CONTRACTS of buf-falo-stables and chawls to be given before 1st July, 1928. Apply for terms to the ESTATE MANAGER, Navha House, opposite Marine Lines Station. T R1000

MEDICAL

WHITE LEPROSY—WHITE PAT-CHES—Surely cured in a month by these harmless Electrolytic for Internal and oil for External uses. On failure price refunded. Price together Rs. 7/- Tibbi Medical Works, No. 65, Darbhanga. R925B

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—60 Weir Spinning Ring Frames, 300 spindles each Brooks and Doney 1908, in perfect good and running condition. Open for inspection at KESORAM COTTON MILLS, 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta. Offers invited. T R0623

SUMMER SUITS!

KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As 13/6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.

Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing. Ready made Ahkams from Rs. 4/2/- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1/12/- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.

Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2/3/- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.

Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen. Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2/- Serviettes to match, Rs. 4/8/- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.

Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap strong serviceable Twill 30 inches wide at As. 8/6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
CAWNPORE.

K. L.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. M R0556

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0
Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WITH effect from 1st July, 1928, the issue of First and Second Class Concession Return Tickets to the Nilgiris and to Kodaikanal and Mettupalayam will be DISCONTINUED.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, V. T.,
19th June, 1928. R0598

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ATTOCK OIL COMPANY, LTD.

PROFIT for the year ending 31st December, 1927, £123,705 less depreciation Field Refinery £80,000, Prospecting Expenditure Outfields 1926 and 1927 £6,001, leaving £37,614. Add balance from 1926 £25,853, total available £63,472 carried forward to 1928. The Board have decided not to recommend payment of a dividend in view of the desirability of conserving the cash position owing to conditions affecting the Kerosene Market, which have arisen through the dispute between the large Distributing Companies. The General Meeting will take place in London 6th July. R0623

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ASHURA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 19th June, 1928. R0602

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END AT NASIK FOR GOLFERS AND OTHERS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of Golfers and others desirous of spending the week ends at Nasik, the G. I. P. Railway will attach a first class bogie carriage to the Nagpur Express leaving Bombay (Victoria Terminus) every FRIDAY night at 23-15 o'clock. On arrival at Nasik Road station, the carriage will be detached and placed in a siding, so that the occupant's rest will not be disturbed and they can remain in it for as long as they desire to do so until Saturday morning. This carriage will be detained at Nasik Road until early Monday morning, when it will be returned to Bombay (Victoria Terminus) by the Peshawar Express leaving Nasik Road at 2-4 o'clock arriving Bombay (Victoria Terminus) at 6-15 o'clock.

2. As FRIDAY, the 29th instant, is a public holiday, the carriage on the outward journey will be attached to the Nagpur Express leaving Bombay (Victoria Terminus) on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, and thereafter every Friday.
3. Passengers wishing to entrain at Nasik Road will be permitted to do so at any time on SUNDAY evening. The carriage will be one of the latest type of sleeping cars, fitted with electric lights and fans with sleeping accommodation for 22 persons.
4. Reservation of berths can be made on application at the Enquiry Office, Victoria Terminus.
D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th June, 1928. R0616

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general public that the Vaccination Station which was hitherto located at Municipal Dispensary, Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, has been removed to the premises occupied by the Municipal Dispensary at No. 303, Cadell Road.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1928. R0620

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in Anglo Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of applications can be obtained from the SECRETARY, Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Suyaji Gani, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 22nd, July, 1928 to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,

Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabai, Sahab Education Trust Fund.
Suyaji Gani,
Baroda, 8th June, 1928. R0606

TENDERS.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS.

FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam Ships are prepared to contract for the carrying of Piece-Goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Ship Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association for five years at least or ten years at the most with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer. Such steamer must be classed 100A1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Registry of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons. Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool, or Birkenhead and to receive at either of these Ports such packages of Piece-Goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before the time of sailing of such steamer running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of the contract, containing terms similar to these can be had from the undersigned. The Agents of the Bombay Office of the Steam Ship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their Principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of the terms.

3. The rates to be tendered must be:—

(a) For freight from Glasgow to Bombay; and

(b) For freight from Manchester, warehouse to Bombay and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Bombay Docks. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach them on or before 18th August, 1928.

No undertaking is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of connections of lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

GOKALDAS JIVRAJ DAYAL,
HARJIVAN VALJI,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

She'h Mulji Jethi's Cloth Market Hall,
Bombay, 14th June, 1928. R0627

TANJORE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY SCHEME.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED separately for the supply and erection of

1. The plant, and

2. The distribution materials

in respect of the Tanjore Municipal Electric Supply Scheme estimated to cost 2.7 lakhs of Rupees approximately.

Copies of specifications and drawings for either contract may be obtained from the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 15/- per set covering both the parts of the Scheme. Further sets of specifications or drawings can be had for Rs. 5 each.

Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 1,000/- (One thousand only) each, and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on 10th November, 1928.

RAO BAHADUR P. S. RAJAPPA,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Tanjore,
Dated, 14-6-28. R0595

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY NO. 537 OF 1928.

Re: RAMJI DEOJI and RAGHUNATH DEOJI, both residing in Madhaji Davalji's buildings at Old Hanuman Gully, Kalbadevi, without the Fort, and lately trading in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Anubhai and Co., at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. Adjudged Insolvents. Ex parte: NATHUBHAI VISHRAM, Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovesaid RAMJI DEOJI and RAGHUNATH DEOJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOSWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 22nd day of June, 1928. R0621

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, BOMB.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND MACHINERY BELONGING TO WADHWAN MILLS, SITUATE AT WADHWAN CAMP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1598 of 1922, and pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in suit No. 4860 of 1921 and 1598 of 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, will sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in one lot.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Wadhwan Camp admeasuring about 32325 sq. yards and a piece of land at Dudraj near Wadhwan Camp admeasuring about 537 sq. yards together with the mill buildings erected on a portion of the said land and the buildings on a portion of the said land situate opposite the mills building and spinning factory, machinery and plant in the said mill containing about 13000 spindles, 200 looms with an engine of 450 Horse Power, and in addition thereto stores unused cotton, spare parts, etc. The mill will be sold at a going concern.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receiver or Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharilal or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE BOOKS OF LITERATURE, ECONOMICS, ARTS MEDICINE AND LANGUAGES OF MESSRS. S. GOVIND & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TOGETHER WITH THE GOODWILL AND FURNITURE IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Yeshwan K. Tandul- ar, sole proprietor of Messrs. S. Govind and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Sandhurst Road, opp. The Popular Pharmacy the following:

Very valuable and rare collections of books of Literature, Arts, Medicine, Languages, Commerce, Techniques, Politics, Economics, Educational and General English works, and Religious, Medical and General Marathi Books. Also Book-cases, tables, chairs, show-cases, clock, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above is on view and will be sold either in one lot as a going concern with goodwill or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and the delivery of the goods to be taken by the 28th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A STAMPADE OF LAUGHTER.

A HERO NIGHT

Featuring
GLENN TRYON

The Hilarious Tale of a Young Taxi-Driver who became a Hero overnight
also
THE SPECIAL FILM OF BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO THE INDIAN OLYMPIC TEAM and THE EXHIBITION MATCH.

MATINEE ON FRIDAY 4-2 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Stupendous Two and a Half Million Dollar Paramount Epic of Pirate Days in 10 Thundering Reels:—

SONS OF THE SEA

Featuring a Cast of Famous Favourites including the Beauty—

ESTHER RALSTON

And the Celebrated Comedian

WALLACE BEERY

BIGGEST SEA STORY EVER PICTURED—MAGNIFICENT IN THEME—TREMENDOUS IN ACTION AND SUSPENSE!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET

with a great cast including

ANITA STEWART BERT LYTELL LIONEL BELMORE

A romance of untamed devotion, tense with adventure and sacrifice, rich with the beauty of the exotic South Seas.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

MATINEES Next Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES

10 Famous Continental Artists

Dancing such as you have never seen before!

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

July	21.73+46
October	21.91+45
December	21.82+49
January	21.68+54
March	21.50+47
Middling Spot	22.23+45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	21.64+45
October	21.88+45
Middling Spot	21.93+49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 23.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.	
Scinde, Fully Good	8.65+10
Scinde, Fine	8.90+10
Scinde, Superfine	9.15+10
Bengal, Good	8.40+10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.65+10
Bengal, Fine	8.90+10
Onara, Good	8.95+10
Onara, Fully Good	9.25+10
Onara, Fine	9.55+10
Broach, Fully Good	10.15+10
Broach, Fine	10.40+10
Broach, Superfine	10.65+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.	
June	20.02-03
July	20.12-03
August	20.14-03
September	20.34-03
October	20.53-01
November	20.62-01
December	20.67-01
January	20.65-01
February	20.65-01
March	20.68-01
April	20.68-01
May	20.69-01
June	20.69-01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.95+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.	
Opening	Closing
June	11.33+05
July	11.32
August	11.29+04
September	11.24+04
October	11.20+04
November	11.16+04
December	11.07+03
January	11.05+02
February	11.07+04
March	11.06+04
April	11.03+03
May	11.03+03
June	11.02+02
Middling Spot	11.74+09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 23.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 23.	
Silver—Advanced on India and China buying.	Offerings small. Market is quiet.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 23.	
Demand Bills	487.43

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 23.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	£9-10.
June/July shipment sellers	£17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bombay, ton.	£18-17-6.
June/July shipment sellers	£18-17-6.

LINSSEED.

London, June 23.	
Linsseed, Calcutta, ton.	£17-12-6.
June/July shipment sellers	£17-12-6.
Linsseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.	£16.
Linsseed, Bombay, ton.	£18-5.
June/July shipment sellers	£18-5.

LINSSEED OIL.

London, June 23.	
Linsseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.	28/9.
Linsseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.	Sep/Dec delivery paid 29/3.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 23.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.	47/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.	47/9.
Wheat South Australian.	52/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.	58/6.
June/July shipment sellers	58/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 23.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.	13/1-1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 13/3.	
C. and F. Bombay.	13/2.
July/Sept per cwt. 13/2.	
C. and F. Karachi.	13/2-3/4.
July/Sept per cwt. 13/2-3/4.	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 23.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.	Spot 27-3/8.
Spot 0/9-1/2 sellers.	27-3/8.

LONDON GOLD.

Spot	27-3/8.
Forward	27-3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 23.	
Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£44-10-1/2.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 3-29/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20-40-7-8.
T T Amsterdam on London	Unquoted.
T T Brussels on London	34.93.
T T Madrid on London	29.45.
T T Milan on London	92.70.
T T Berne on London	25.30.
T T Paris on London	125.20.
T T London on Prague	164.56.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Crystal and Co.)

Bombay, June 21.
Since our last report was issued, the net changes in the home markets have been as follows:—

New York 13-6-28	July.	Oct.
New York 20-6-28	20.38	20.43
	20.98	21.13
	+60	+70
New York 13-6-28	Jan'y.	Mar.
New York 20-6-28	20.14	20.09
	20.86	20.77
	+72	+68
Liverpool 13-6-28	July.	Oct.
Liverpool 20-6-28	10.74	10.62
	11.07	10.92
	+33	+30
Liverpool 13-6-28	Jan'y.	Mar.
Liverpool 20-6-28	10.54	10.54
	10.83	10.83
	+29	+29

The American markets have displayed a good undertone throughout the week. There has been nothing of an alarming nature in the weather reports, but it is obvious that the prevailing opinion for the time being is that owing to the poor and late start of this year's crop that a large cotton is unlikely. We continue to receive pessimistic reports about the condition of the growing crop but whether these are as exaggerated as usual we do not know. With the market in its present temper perhaps this does not matter very much for prices will move in the near future in accordance with the sentiment, and this for the time being is undoubtedly confirmed. We are entering the time of year when we can expect a shortage of contracts, and so long as the anxiety regarding the supply position continues, we can look for sensitive markets probably more easily swayed by bullish than bearish news. In the meantime the trade outlook cannot be described as promising and there is renewed talk of further curtailment in Lancashire. The local market has moved in sympathy with the home markets and prices have been advanced about Rs. 12-14 per candy. The demand for Indian cotton has been very poor, and we do not think the advance here would have been so much had it not been for considerable buying of July-August contracts on option account. This business has given the local market an exaggerated appearance of strength, for there is nothing in the Indian cotton position for the bulls to enthuse about. We have almost a record stock in Bombay, there are still larger than normal supplies in the interior, the monsoon has commenced favourably, and the price level is such as to encourage an acreage greater than we had last year when India produced her largest crop on record. Had our stock been as low as it has been during the last four years when the average carryover in Bombay on 31st August was less than 4-1/2 lacs of bales, the present parity as compared with Americans would have been justified, but the stock at the end of last week was 12-1/2 lacs of bales and there is little prospect of this being appreciably reduced during the next two months. We strongly favour the straddle of buying in America against sales of Indian cotton. Negotiations for the settlement of the Bombay Mill Strike at last appear to be bearing fruit and a resumption of work is expected in the near future, but we are of the opinion that some considerable time will elapse before the Mills will be in working at full capacity. In the meantime we understand many Mills are well supplied with cotton.

MILL STORES

Bombay, June 22.

Quotations are:—

Heads—15/408-32 to 56s.	Rs. a. p.
Heads—15/408-28s.	0 15 3
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	2 4 0
Reeds steel—28s.	0 2 0
Elastic Heads	0 2 9
Wire Heads	17 0 0
Cloth Rollers—16 oz. Kenion	2 8 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	7 8 0
Flannel Sizing—plain 66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing—Twilt 66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing—Plain 72 Kenion	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing—Plain 72 Kenion	3 12 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0 12 3
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 7-0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 6 0
Bandings—Spindle 3 ply.	1 0 0
Rope Lambeth—1-1/2 & 1-3/4	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4 English	60 0 0
Picking Nands hairy	2 8 0
Picking Sticks	5 0 0
Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap.	30 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap.	20 0 0
Bobbins—Conical—5" Jap.	5 8 0
Bobbins—Ring—5" Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Ring—6" Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbins—Wet—5 3/8" Jap.	5 4 0
Bobbins—Wet—6" Jap.	5 14 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 0 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 9
Fillets—Sylinder-Doffer	0 10 6

MONSOON STRONG IN WEST COAST

DUST STORMS ALONG THE FRONTIER

POONA, June 24.
The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country, but has strengthened along the West Coast and round the head of the Bay of Bengal. The rainfall has been heavy in Arakan. Numerous duststorms have occurred along the frontier and in the Punjab, the weather is disturbed.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma and Konkan, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces West, Hyderabad North, Coorg, Malabar, Madras Deccan, Madras Coast North and Kumaon Hills. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces West and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch; Amherst two; Kyaukpadaung nine; Akyab five; Cherrapunji six; Dibrugarh and Darjeeling a half; Cox's Bazaar two; Chittagong three; Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Hukitala and Sandheads one; Purnea a half; Dehra Dun one; Mussoorie a quarter; Hoshangabad and Seoni a half; Raipuri two; Marmagao three; Karwar and Aurangabad two; Merikara a half; Mangalore one and a half; Calingapatnam one; and Gopalpur a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Assam and extension in Bengal and along and near the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

RAIN FALL WIDESPREAD IN KONKAN

POONA, June 23.

The monsoon has been normally active in the Konkan, the central parts of the country and Bengal, and weak elsewhere.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in the central parts of the country and an increase in Lower Burma.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, and a few falls in Upper Burma: Tavoy has had 0.7 in. Amherst 0.9 in. Bhamo 0.7 in. Kyauppu 3.0 in. Akyab 0.4 in. and Lashio 0.6 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Lower Burma, and lightly to moderately clouded in Upper Burma. Humidity is locally in excess in Upper Burma and Pegu.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, and local in Assam and Orissa, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar; Dhubri reports 1.0 in. Silchar 1.2 in. Cherrapunji 18.3 in. Dibrugarh 0.7 in. Saugor Island 0.8 in. Chittagong 2.3 in. Bogra 1.4 in. Jalpaiguri 1.7 in. Dinajpur 0.9 in. Barisal 0.5 in. Mymensingh 0.6 in. and Balasore 0.5 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Central Provinces Berar and Central India East, and at a few stations in the United Provinces; Roorkee has had 0.6 in. Cawnpore 0.2 in. Bareilly 0.3 in. Nowgong 1.3 in. Sutra 0.6 in. Akola 0.5 in. Jubbulpore and Seoni 0.4 in. each, Nagpur 0.5 in. Khandwa 1.9 in. Penda 1.8 in. and Hoshangabad 0.8 in. Skies are overcast in the southeast of the United Provinces and the extreme east of Central India, and moderately clouded elsewhere except in the United Provinces West, where they are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the Central Provinces India East and parts of the United Provinces, and in defect in Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India East and the Central Provinces including Berar, and above it in Central India West; the minimum was lower than usual in the United Provinces West, Berar and the Central Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104 deg. at Agra.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain on the Punjab hills, and a few falls in Kashmir; Simla reports 0.2 in. and Dalhousie 0.3 in. Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat Sind and Kashmir, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab East and North and Rajputana, and below it in Kashmir. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday afternoon was 115 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan, and local in Mysore and Malabar; Ratnagiri has had 2.7 in. Karwar 0.6 in. Calicut 0.7 in. Mysore 0.3 in. and Mercara 0.2 in. Skies are in general moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the Konkan, and in defect in parts of the Madras Presidency. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Mysore. Nellore

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS

EXCESSIVE RAINS.

New York, June 24

In view of the anxiety existing in regard to the American cotton crop, considerable excitement prevailed to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange and on an average of every 2 minutes prices improved 1 point during the short session of Saturday and established a rise of about half cent per lb. Reports of excessive rains over vast area of the cotton belt and the announcement by the United States Government, predicting unfavourable weather in their long-range forecasts, acted as a stimulant to prices. Prediction of long-range weather forecasts, a new move on the part of the Government is greatly appreciated. Absolute accuracy, of course, cannot be guaranteed, but there is sufficient skill now-a-days in the reading of weather signs to make the present effort worth while.

The technical situation is still healthy and before a reaction sets in, prices are expected to reach a new high level.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON WEAKENS IN CENTRAL PARTS

June 24.

The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country but has strengthened on the west coast. Numerous duststorms have occurred in the Punjab, where weather is disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad North, Malabar, the Madras Coast North and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat and the central parts of the country, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India West and the inland districts of Gujarat. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 117 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Veraval	0.02
Hoshangabad	0.37
Saugor	0.34
Ratnagiri	2.22
Marmagao	2.82
Karwar	2.03
Belgaum	0.02
Aurangabad	2.05
Mangalore	1.52
Calicut	0.06
Cochin	0.21
Trivandrum	0.05
Colombo	0.01

Bombay:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—
Colaba Observatory 0.25 in.
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 22.09 in. (7.87 inch. above normal).
St. George's Hospital 0.00 in.
J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.
Maximum temperature 88 deg. (1 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 79 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

MARKET QUOTATION

Muktsar, June 22.	
Wheat ready, Rs. 4-4, 4-8.	
Wheat Har, Rs. 4-5-3.	
Wheat assy, Rs. 4-11-3.	
Gram ready, Rs. 3-12, 3-14.	
Gram Sawn, Rs. 3-13-6.	
Gram Bhadon, Rs. 4.	
Gram assy, Rs. 4-1-6.	
Barley ready, Rs. 3-1.	
Barley Bhadon, Rs. 3-5.	
Rapeseed ready, Rs. 7-4, 7-12.	
Rapeseed Bhadon, Rs. 7-12.	

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cable-gram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	103 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ord.	93 0 0
Stock	93 0 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45)	98 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	0 18 0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21 12 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 1 0
French 5 per cent. Renties	18 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	139 10 0
India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock	71 10 0
India 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	93 0 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	61 10 0
National Bank of India Ltd.	54 5 0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	7 1 0

P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Ry.	4-1/2 per cent.
Debs.	83 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	294 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. stock)	93 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1924-47)	101 10 0

LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Kallabdevi Road, Bombay.

Khadi.	Per lb.
	Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 12 3
Century	0 12 0
Jacob	0 12 0
Toyopotdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
Long Cloth (full weight) 34/40	
In.	
Standard	1 0 0
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	0 15 9
Fazal (Maha)	0 15 9
Phoenix	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 3202-5303.	
Swan	1 0 0
Dinshaw Gammukh	0 15 3
Long Cloth by Quality.	
Syan Finaly	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bug'e)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Globo	0 14 9
Dinshaw Mahabaja	0 14 9
Mahar	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 15 0
Lepal	
Spring	0 14 9
Textile	0 14 9
Century	0 14 6

FIGHT FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

MEANING OF BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

CHORASI TALUKA PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

MUNSHI COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN BARDOLI

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, Bardoli, writes:—

Two events of first rate importance that marked the comparative lull in the current week do not seem to have received the amount of attention that they deserved. (Following the Surat District Peasants' Conference, the cultivators of Kaira District assembled in a mammoth Conference held at Nadiad on the 17th inst. In spite of the fact that cultivators in Kaira these days are extremely busy owing to the sowing operations that are in full swing over 5,000 of them flocked from all places far and near in Kaira to hear the message of the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagraha and to demonstrate their sympathy with their brethren in Bardoli in their present struggle. An electric atmosphere prevailed, the proceedings being marked throughout by scenes of irrepressible enthusiasm. Especially touching was the scene as Divalliben, an old Congress worker who has recently lost her eyesight as a result of falling of cataract was at her request led to the rostrum by Shrimati Bhaktibai and felt about for the familiar form of Sjt. Vallabhbhai whom she could no longer see with her eyes to put the 'kum kum' mark on his forehead.

But I must skip over the externals. The proceedings revealed how the happenings in Bardoli had shaken the peasantry of Kaira to their very depths and effected the outlook of most cautious and wary of the erstwhile Moderates even. The speech of Sjt. Dadubhai the Chairman of the Reception Committee was a reasoned but severe indictment of the Revenue policy of the Government which he said had driven the peasants of Bardoli to adopt their present course as the last resort.

FORCEFUL UTTERANCE.

The address of the President Mr. Khadikar was a forceful utterance. He had accepted the invitation to preside over their deliberations, he said, only to assert the right of every Indian to serve his compatriots irrespective of territorial divisions that the authorities had impudently questioned by calling the workers of Kaira in Bardoli "outsiders." He denounced the employment of frontier-men to coerce the peaceful inhabitants of Bardoli—a practice, observed the speaker, often resorted to by the ancient Romans to break the spirit of newly conquered nations, but unworthy of any civilized Government. The authorities were trying to make out ment of 20 per cent or less in assessment did not matter much to cultivators but the fact was as had been very aptly observed that an Indian cultivator was born in poverty, he lived in poverty and he died in poverty and it was adding insult to injury to say that an increment of 20 per cent or less in assessment was immaterial to him and that his grievance was therefore not genuine but faked up.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai struck a note of caution in his speech. But a detailed description of his speech on this occasion as also the one delivered at Wang must be reserved for another occasion. He knew, he said, the deep sympathy of the Kaira cultivators with the peasants of Bardoli and their anxiety to help them in their hour of trial. But they must bide their time, Bardoli was giving an excellent account of itself and he did not want to give the Government an excuse for putting a political complexion on what was purely a fight for economic justice. He would, however, like them to closely watch the struggle from a distance and drink deep its lesson and to keep themselves in readiness for action whenever the call came.

The resolutions adopted were more remarkable for the grim determination behind them than the stiffness of the language employed. The closing scenes presented a never-to-be forgotten sight. While a choir of ladies sang some Satyagraha songs, representatives of various villages defiled up to the platform to present their respective purses for the aid of Bardoli Satyagraha, those who could not themselves come having made their contributions by proxy. Although the people had yet hardly emerged from the aftermath of the late disasters the total figure of the amount subscribed, all consisting of small collections made up of poor men's hard-earned coppers came to over Rs. 5,000/-.

THE GATHERING AT WANJ.

Not less significant though on a smaller scale was the gathering of the cultivators of the Chorasi Taluka held at Wanj—the birthplace of brothers Kalyanji and Kuyvarji under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai. It was a direct reply to the ill-advised recent utterance of the Government that since the Chorasi Taluka had not launched upon civil disobed-

ience although enhancement in assessment here had been greater than in Bardoli it showed that Bardoli had no right to complain on score of the Revenues Settlement. The principal resolution adopted repudiated the statement made by the Government that cultivators of the Chorasi Taluka had accepted the revised Revenue Settlement as just and went on to declare that though under the express advice of Sjt. Vallabhbhai they had not resorted to the non-payment of assessment this year. They had paid up their dues which they regarded as iniquitous and unbearable only under protest and unless the Government did them as to the cultivators of Bardoli justice betimes they would be driven to have recourse to Satyagraha the responsibility for which would solely rest on the Government.

The Government had naively asked said Sjt. Vallabhbhai as to why they had chosen Bardoli for launching Satyagraha and not Chorasi. His reply simply was that as a strategist he was not bound to take the Government into his confidence in deciding on what point to give battle. They had chosen Bardoli because the people of Bardoli had cultivated the spirit of non-violence to a greater degree than cultivators elsewhere. Moreover, in Chorasi about 40 per cent land was owned by Shahukars who were always at the mercy of the Government. If Bardoli Chorasi ought automatically to get the benefit of it since the increment in assessment was admittedly greater in Chorasi than in Bardoli. The Chorasi cultivators were however, waiting to see as to what the Government would do in their case since they had done exactly what the Government had asked the Bardoli cultivators to do, viz., pay up the assessment under protest. Their future line of action would depend upon the manner in which the Government acquitted itself.

A purse of Rs. 1,501/- was presented to Sjt. Vallabhbhai on behalf of the Patidar punch in aid of Satyagraha Fund. The total collections stood at Rs. 2,500/- and odd.

A FAVE OF RESURGENCE.

Both the gatherings viz., the one at Nadiad and the other at Wanj were an eloquent demonstration of the wave of resurgence that is at present passing over the peasantry of Gujarat as a result of the heroic stand made by the cultivators of Bardoli the prominent part in both the functions by such sworn constitutionalists as Rao Sahab Dadubhai and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai being indicative of the turn that the Bourgeois like obscurity of the Government is giving to the political thought of the country.

OBJECTION TO RE-INQUIRY

A BIT OF OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA

The Director of Information writes:— In the issue of "Young India" dated 14th June, 1928, appears an article intitled 'M.D.' which differs from most of the literature produced about the Bardoli question in that it embodies some facts, figures and arguments which deserve an answer.

The writer argues that Mr. Anderson disagreed with Mr. Jayakar's basis, and that Government in turn were not in agreement with either. If Mr. Anderson had accepted Mr. Jayakar's rates, and Government had agreed with both, are we to suppose that 'M.D.' would have been better satisfied?

The article next gives the following table of holdings in Bardoli:—
1 to 5 acres 10,379, 6 to 25 acres 5,938, 26 to 100 acres 820,101 to 500 acres 40 and says: "it may safely be assumed that all the occupants having not more than 25 acres cultivate their own holdings; and those with more lease their lands 'to the agriculturists.'"

WRONG INFERENCE.

It is also implied in this last word that the agriculturists to whom they lease are the same men who till the land up to 25 acres. This means 16,315 occupants actually cultivate 127,445 acres (the total occupied area).

Against this, it must be pointed out that these assumptions are without foundation. It needs no close study of Bardoli or any taluka to know that many men holding less than 25 acres lease their land and are themselves clerks, mill-workers and sometimes traders. In fact, of all the large areas said to have gone from the real agriculturists to Banias and other non-agriculturists, the greater part is in holdings of less than 25 acres. Again it is known that very many men holding 26 or more acres cultivate themselves or, if the holding is very large, then they cultivate part and lease part. Does the

writer moreover forget the Hali system? If he does then let him revise his opinions. It is a system of cultivation not used for small areas or by very small holders. Therefore all the inferences in this part of the article must be set aside as essentially and certainly erroneous.

CALCULATION OF PROFITS.

The old distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists was based on source of income and caste: it was quite unsound and meaningless and was ordered by Government to be discontinued nearly three years ago. The area of 23,985 acres held by "Non-agriculturists," given by Mr. Jayakar and quoted by 'M.D.' at the end of his article, is based on "enquiries on the spot" more detailed and thorough than any that 'M.D.' could himself make—but it has no value as an indication to the proportion of land tenanted.

If it is next urged that the land revenue assessment should be fixed with regard to the "profits of agriculture." The trouble is that there is not, and never has been reached by any two or more persons at one time any agreement as to what "profits of agriculture" mean.

(a) Does it include in the calculation rent or not?

(b) Shall we deduct the whole living expenses of the cultivator, and if so, at what standard? The actual or some ideal standard? Or shall we deduct only the real value in standard wages, and if so, at what standard, of the actual work done by the cultivator and his family?

(c) Since the value of the gross yield must of necessity be different every year, and the profits every year must therefore differ still more greatly, ranging from nil to many times the assessment, does this 'profit basis' imply a re-assessment of the revenue every year between harvest and collection time?

If clear and sharply cut answers to these conundrums were given by the writer of the article, it would then be possible to say whether we agree with his contention or not. If he gives answers according to the best thought of the best students of these problems for the last two centuries, he will then find that his definition of 'profits of agriculture' becomes exactly identical with the 'rental value' which he so derides. But while rental value can be ascertained with exact precision, the calculation of profits is hypothetical and contentious at every item.

RENTAL VALUE BASIS.

The article then says the agriculturist who cultivates eight acres does not earn profits entitling the Government to make any increase in the existing rate of assessment, and no doubt he will also argue that the agriculturists cultivating only six acres should not pay any assessment at all, and so on: a result which he will get if he gives the unsound answer to question (b) above which we expect him to give.

Furthermore, 'M.D.' seems to believe when he says it is inequitable to go on the strength of rents "enjoyed by a very small fraction," that when a landlord leases his land, he "enjoys" rent: but when he cultivates it himself he does not. When he has answered question (a) above, he will perhaps see that the belief is erroneous and dangerously misleading.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry (Tud-hunter) Committee has gone carefully into this point, and they conclude, as the Bombay Government has also concluded, and as a very solid and substantial minority of the Bombay Land Revenue Assessment Committee also concluded, that the rental value basis is the only just and sound basis, in fact the only basis for land revenue rating which could be accepted; and this agrees with the law and practice of almost the whole world.

MR. JAYAKAR'S FIGURES.

The article next makes a very strong personal attack on the honour and integrity of Mr. Jayakar—a capable and experienced Indian official. The writer goes on to say that Mr. Anderson seriously questioned the value of Mr. Jayakar's 'report,' regarding his arguments as 'dangerous and affording no justification for his proposals.' What Mr. Anderson really did was this:—He pointed out that Mr. Jayakar had carefully and fully given all the usual and available facts in his report and appendices; but that he had departed from the orders of Government in basing his proposals mainly on prices rather than on rental values. This line of argument was dangerous and so on; but fortunately he has also given the figures needed for judging the rental values, and the report therefore satisfied its purpose. Mr. Anderson then examined the rental values and found that they justified very nearly the same increase as Mr. Jayakar, for quite different reasons, recommended. If it had not been for the existence of these statistics of rental value, and the use Mr. Anderson made of them, it is highly probable that Mr. Jayakar's 30 per cent increase would either have been accepted or even raised to the limit of 33 per cent, which a reliance on prices, communications, crops and markets and so on by themselves alone (without considering rental values) would have justified. It was the rental value, and Mr. Anderson's use of it, which saved Bardoli from 30 or 33 per cent increase, and led Government in its turn to pitch the demand, even lower than Mr. Anderson, at 22 per cent increase. And yet evades now complain that rental values were used!

Mr. Anderson's statement that half the area in Bardoli is held by landlords who do not cultivate is next attacked. Mr. Anderson stands by that statement and maintains that it was and still is even short of the truth; though it is in no way a matter relevant to the re-settlement, and was not urged as a ground in the proposals. The article contradicts the statement by pointing out that Mr. Jayakar's figures often contain the same parcel of land repeated. Mr. Jayakar's total was 42,923 acres cultivated for cash rents, after scrutiny had rejected a number of cash rents affected by non-business considerations, such as relationship debt and so on. Mr. Jayakar found one acre tenanted at a rent of Rs. 10 for one year, or for two years, or sometimes even for seven years. He called these respectively lenses of one acre for Rs. 10, two acres for Rs. 20 or seven acres for Rs. 70. This of course 'sometimes' makes one acre into seven acres. But all the leases were by no means for seven years; many were for one year only. Therefore the scrutinized cash rented area as tabulated by Mr. Jayakar was about half to one-third of 42,923 acres, but what about the scrutinized and 'rejected' acres? And the unsurveyed acres. Moreover Mr. Jayakar's figures do not even cover the whole taluka and mahal, and there is further a large body of land leased on crop-share or for produce-rents. The writer Mr. 'M.D.' suggests that half is not a correct estimate of the leased or tenanted area: then no doubt he has some better figure? Will he be so good as to give it? There does not exist for Bardoli and Valod any accurate compilation of the tenanted areas as distinct from self-cultivated areas. It is not relevant to the settlement in the old settlement methods no attempt was made to collect such figures. In the Survey and Settlement Manual there is no mention of such a matter. But recently we have begun to take an interest in tenants. Mr. Jayakar was instructed to take sample villages and work out the tenanted proportion. He did not do this and was taken to task for it. It is therefore quite certain that the writer Mr. 'M.D.' does not know the true proportion. But since Mr. Jayakar's report a good block in Valod has been tested and we find the tenanted area is 55.2 per cent; and of the 44.8 per cent remaining as self-cultivated, a large part is cultivated by landlords by means of Haliis. These landlords are not really cultivators, though sometimes they super-vise. Since the Valod figures we have also received another result—

Vanskal Taluka Bardoli—
Total area 1763 a. 26 g.
Tenanted and cultivated by Haliis 1044 a. 25 g.
Proportion not owner cultivated 59 per cent.
OBJECTION TO RE-INQUIRY.
Mr. Anderson holds that he was not only right in estimating that at least half the area is held by landlords who "do not cultivate," but that the proportion is nearer three-fifths than half. So much play has been made with this supposed error that it is well now to place the correct facts before the public.
We then have this statement with which the article ends:—
"Both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Anderson's reports are worthless and the rate fixed by Government is based on no fresh or accurate data." This expression of opinion is quite unwarranted. There are no data in existence, fresh or stale, accurate or inaccurate, except those which were actually placed before Government for the settlement report. The writer of the article evidently has no other statistics or data, nor is it humanly possible that there should be any statistics or data, except those which were and are in the possession of Government and this is one of the objections to the institution of a fresh inquiry.

"JERVIS BAY" MYSTERY DEEPENS

POSITION CANNOT BE LOCATED

LONDON, June 24.

Mystification has been renewed in London owing to the receipt of a message stating that a wireless has been received from Auxiliary Slavov saying "We cannot locate the position of Jervis Bay. We will try to intercept her by 10-30 to-night. Could Suffolk help to locate and render possible assistance." Enterprise has sent a wireless message to warship Suffolk: "Proceed in all haste to Jervis Bay and render assistance to Slavov to escort Jervis Bay to Colombo."—Reuter.

BANK MANAGER CHARGED WITH ADULTERY

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed a charge of adultery against Stephen Thomas, Manager, Bombay Bank, who pleaded not guilty, the complainant Mr. Hanscock alleging that the accused had committed adultery with his wife. Mr. Hanscock stated that he was married in Germany in 1919 and while living at the Grand Hotel the accused became acquainted with his wife. His wife subsequently left the Grand Hotel and he found them one day embracing.

A police sergeant related that while he was on duty at the Grand Hotel in December Mrs. Hanscock and Thomas were together. He kept a watch on them and saw Thomas and Mrs. Hanscock in a closed room.

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

THREE PERSONS DUPED

RUSE OF A BOGUS COMPANY

MADRAS, June 23.

Besides arresting a man known as Minion the C. I. D. are after other Europeans and Anglo-Indians as a result of a complaint from three persons alleging that they have been cheated by a firm known as Miller Blythe and Co., who began business in November last with the head-quarters at Calcutta and branches at Madras, Rangoon and Lucknow. The firm advertised in several papers, calling for agencies to sell Lewis petroleum oil which was available below the market price. Several would-be agents deposited Rs. 1,500 as security for every 750 gallons of oil, the company thus receiving over a lakh of rupees but not giving oil, which, according to police did not exist.—A. P.

EUROPEANS IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT AND TRUST

RANGOON, June 23.

On a complaint by R. C. Ganti, Managing Director, International Trading Company, Calcutta, two Europeans F. L. Harcourt and W. H. Robinson have been arrested at Vavoy, and are being sent to Calcutta to stand trial on charges of breach of contract and criminal breach of trust in connection with a negotiation for the purchase of certain mineral property at Vavoy.

Apart from this, it is also reported that Harcourt having made certain fraudulent entries in the Company's cash register they are liable for prosecution on a charge of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

RANGOON, June 23.

Mr. A. F. Mathias, I.C.S., member of the Tariff Board left to-day on six month leave for Calcutta, en route to Bombay whence he will sail for England next week. Tariff Board will leave for Calcutta on Tuesday, 26th instant.—A. P.

U. P. GOVERNORSHIP

CLAIMS OF SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE

LAHORE, June 23.

The "Tribune" in the course of a leader this morning suggests the name of Sir Atul Chatterjee for the Governorship of the United Provinces. It writes "Even if a civilian is to be appointed, there is no reason why the claims of Sir Atul Chatterjee should again be overlooked as they were last year. One of the most brilliant members of the Civil Service and the first man at the examination in his year, Sir Atul Chatterjee is not only senior to Sir Alexander Muddiman but has to his credit a good many years of distinguished service in the United Provinces itself. And yet, when the question of the appointment of the successor to Sir William Marris arose he was quietly brushed away, just as Sir Krishna Gupta was in Bengal some years before in similar circumstances. The High Commissioner in the one case, like the Chairman of the Fisheries Commission in the other, was considered a sufficient solatium for a mere Indian. No wonder that in the surmises in the Anglo-Indian Press the name of Sir Atul Chatterjee, or indeed, of any other Indian does not so much as remotely figure. To be appointed to the Governorship of a Province is the peculiar and exclusive privilege of European Civilians which none else shall hope to share."—A. P.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

"SALEHATE AMEERA"

ATIA Begum writes:—

The progress of this school has been satisfactory, in spite of no school building and no permanent grant to fall back upon! I have pleasure in placing the following information before the interested inquirer.

The classes are being held in rooms lent by private people, and the hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 12-30 to 2 p.m. being recreation time for prayers and meals.

The following subjects are taught in the school:—Quran, Shar'ef, and Quran by Maani for advanced girls. Persian, Urdu, English, arithmetic, sewing, handicraft and drill.

The institution is controlled by Muslim ladies belonging to gentle families. Government and Municipal schools having meagre and inadequate instruction, the student suffers mental and physical starvation. The ideal in this Model School is to occupy the child's mind in healthy and cultural pursuits, and to lay a firm foundation of Urdu, Persian and Arabic, to advance on religious and traditional lines, suited to Muslims. Further, the present College and University degrees being totally unfit for our needs, it is intended to have our own distinctions in

G. D. A. EXAMINATIONS

RESULTS

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

BOMBAY CENTRE.

The undimentioned candidates have been declared by the Board to have passed the G.D.A. Examination held in April, 1928.—

(4) Amin, Jashbhai Bavajibhai; (8) Anoop Lall; (10) Bahl, Hansraj; (12) Bakshi, Bhupendra Ray, D; (18) Barve, Parasharam Shripad; (21) Bhagat, Rusee Manekshaw; (24) Bhagwat, Pandurang Gangadhar; (25) Bhagwat, Yashwanth Atmaram; (26) Bhalke, Khushal Chand; (32) Bhir, Sakharam Venkatesh; (34) Bijur, Shripad Subrao; (36) Borkar, Narayan Shantaram; (38) Buch, Hariharprasad Kalyanrai; (41) Chaudhari, Balavant Sando; (44) Choudhary, Nanhehl Bhaiyalal; (47) Dalal, Pranlal Lalpobhai; (51) Dastur, Behramshaw Cursetji; (52) Desai, Chandrawadan Trimbaklal; (55) Deshpande, Shrinwas Vasudeorao; (58) Dhakras, Govind Raghunath; (62) Donde, Malhar Damodar; (63) Dumasia, Mota Phiroz; (73) Herbert Joseph; (76) Jannarkar, Shripad Shankarrao; (82) Kapadia, Savaksha Nasarwanji; (83) Kapur, Narain Das; (88) Kelkar, Anant Range; (90) Kelkar, Damodar Krishna; (91) Kerkar, Shripad Krishna; (92) Khan, Sisir Chandra; (95) Krishna Aiyar, P. P.; (96) Lechminarain, Mangaram; (102) Malva, Rustomji Burjorji; (104) Marfatia, Nanshir Munchersharav; (109) Mehta, Ardesir Sorabji; (114) Menon, Karunakaran T.; (123) Moses, Benjamin Samson; (127) Naik, Nilkant Vaman; (128) Naravi, Sunder Rao Krishna Rao; (129) Narasimhaachar, Pustakam; (130) Narasimham, Gillaipalli Lakshmi; (131) Narayana Rao, Bidegappa V.; (132) Narayana Iyer, Angarsi S.; (133) Nayyar, Shankar Gopal; (135) Pai, Irvathur Manjunath; (141) Parekh, Pirozshaw Doshai; (143) Parlia, Hiralal; (160) Rajaraman, Krishnaswamy; (165) Raut, Sadanand Balkrishna; (167) Sadar, Shakhil Husain; (168) Sadarangani, Paktabhai Jhimnadas; (170) Sane, Raghunath Pandurang; (173) Sarovar, Vasudevarao Devanahalli; (175) Sawney, Dev Raj; (176) Seshadri, G.; (178) Sethna, Nariman Mehrajibhai; (179) Shah, Babubhai Amratlal; (190) Soni, Amar Nath; (192) Subramanian, Ramakrishna V.; (193) Subramanian, S.; (200) Taveres, Jos Baptista; (203) Thakore, Vishnuprasad Shankarlal; (205) Thottan, Joseph Rappoi; (214) Viswanathan, S.; (215) Vyas, Dalpatram Manohararam; (217) Wagle, Anandao Jagappa; (219) Wagle, Vinayak Vishwambhar; (221) Warrier, Rudra Rana.

MADRAS CENTRE.

(225) Amirthalingam, N. S.; (237) Jagadi San, V. S.; (239) Krishnamahari, M. K.; (246) Mahalingam, Duraiswami; (247) Mohan Ram, C. R.; (250) Narayan, V. A.; (252) Narayan, Sivasilam; (261) Radhakrishna Morthy, K.; (265) Rajan Gopala S.; (270) Ramaswamy, M. S.; (271) Ramaswamy, N.; (272) Ramaswamy Arayar, R. S.; (278) Sankaran, V.; (280) Sankararajan, G.; (281) Sivaram, Lakshman; (283) Srimanprasa Rao, S. A.; (284) Srinivasan, A. A.; (290) Subramania Iyer, P. S.; (296) Swaminathan, Ganeca Venkatarama; (297) Swaminathan, Srinivasa; (299) Vaidyanatha Iyer, T. S.; (301) Venkatanarayana, R.; (302) Venkataraman, Ramaswami.

CALCUTTA CENTRE.

(306) Basu, Gopal Chandra; (307) Basu, Kiran Chandra; (309) Bhimeswara Rao, K.; (310) Bholu Nath Mohan; (311) Chakrabarti, Janardan Chandra; (314) Das Gupta, Prabodh Nath; (318) Datta, Dines Chandra; (325) Kameswara Rao, Dronamraju; (326) Kundu, Prafulla Kumar; (336) Parthasarathi, P.; (339) Ray, Basanta Kumar; (341) Thiruvankatachari, K.

ALLAHABAD CENTRE.

(343) Bahri, Parmanand; (349) Sharma, Ganga Saran; (350) Subramanyan, T. P.

RANGOON CENTRE.

(361) Nayyar, Damodaran A.

PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTIONS TO BE FOUNDED IN INDIA.

India, as it has been found by experience that girls possessing University degrees, and sent to Europe for further distinction, become thoroughly indistinct with regards to their own country!

The Municipality has sanctioned a large amount for school buildings this year; it has been approached for sanctioning a building in the premises, and a grant-in-aid has been applied for. The attention of the authorities concerned is drawn to the rows of dirty chawls and dozens of privies in dreadful conditions, seething with infection, to be abolished and converted into a play-park for the children.

The attendance of the girls is about thirty-six.

Notes:—A. Girls will be admitted at any time and fees charged according to attendance.

B. Vacations will be given according to Muslim holidays more or less.

C. Promotion of students will not rest with wasting a whole year, but with the aptitude of the girl. Examination will be held at the end of each week.

The interested public is earnestly requested to visit the school, which is located in Balamram Street (Grant Road).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

MONDAY, June 25.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

DEATH.

Dr. R. G. Kirtkar died at his residence at 4, Anant Wadi, on Friday, 22nd June, at 11-30 a.m. Deeply mourned by relatives and friends.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. M. S. Gopalengar will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "Yoga and Daily Life", followed by a few practical demonstrations. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Hans Queening of the German Youth Movement will give a public lecture with the aid of lantern slides depicting the activities of the Youth in different parts of the world to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

PT. MALAVIYA'S LECTURE ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture on "Physical Education" in Hindi at the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, on behalf of the Deccan Gymkhana Co-operative Library, Ltd., to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. Mr. G. V. Vaidya, M.A., will preside on the occasion.

THE CAPITOL.

All sportsmen and picturegoers will be delighted to learn of the exhibition of the interesting film of "The Return of the Indian Olympic Team and the Exhibition Match" played on Friday last, shown at the Capitol this week in addition to the comic film "A Hero for a Night."

RAILWAY PASS FUND.

G. I. P. Railway third class quarterly season ticket bearing No. 1248 between Bombay and Dockyard Road, issued in favour of Mr. Jivraj Ramji has been found. The owner to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

THE DAVAR'S COLLEGE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. K. S. Ramchandrar Iyer, Secretary, The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. will deliver a public lecture on "Insurance and its Development", at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant, in Davar's College Hall.

Mr. H. E. Jones, Manager, The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd. will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to be present.

FLAG STATION AT ODE.

The inhabitants of Anand Taluka (Kaira District) had sent a petition to the General Traffic Manager, B. E. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, on the 4th January 1926, requesting to open a Flag Station between Bhalej and Unreth. The distance between Bhalej and Unreth is 7 miles and a number of villages are existing in and around those two stations. The inhabitants of those villages being put to great inconvenience and hardships they very often requested this Association to assist them in their efforts. The Association opened communication with the B. E. & C. I. Ry., authorities and after a protracted correspondence with the Railway for nearly two years the Railway Company was pleased to open a Flag station at Ode between Bhalej and Unreth (on the Anand Godhra branch) from the 4th June 1928.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.
12 noon.—Close Down.

7-30 p.m.—Opera. As recorded for the Gramophone. The State Opera House Orchestra Berlin. Overture "The Marriage of Figaro", "Mozart"; Overture "Cost Fan Tuete", "Mozart"; Giovanni Martinelli—Tenor. (a) The Stars Were Shining (La Tosca), "Puccini"; (b) La Donna El Mobile (Rigoletto), "Verdi"; Maartje Offers—Contralto. (a) Know'st Thou That Land (Mignon), "Thomas"; (b) The Song of Spring (Samson and Delilah), "Saint-Saens".

The Symphony Orchestra. "The Fire Music" (The Valkrie), "Wagner".
Ezio Pinza—Bass. (a) St. La Rigen (La Juive), "Halevy"; (b) Vous Qui Du Dieu Vivant, "Halevy". Rosa Ponselle—Soprano and Giovanni Martinelli—Tenor. Duets. (a) Morir! St. Pura B. Bella (Aida), "Verdi"; (b) La Fatal Picra (Aida), "Verdi".

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7-0 p.m.—Sajjad Hussein, Vocal Music. Hanto Kusoorwar have, "Pilu"; Jan dui auronke uper, "Bageshree"; Pade nahin chiana piya, "Sarang". S. R. Kamle, Vocal Music. Madhu Baname, "Sarang"; Duwa manglahun ke deedar unka, "Pahadi"; Phirta rahahun baraso, "Khamaj"; Mere ghar ban bharmakar, "Bhairavi"; Pandit Vigneswar Sastri, "Violin Solo".
8-15 p.m.—Agricultural Talk.
8-30 p.m.—Interval.
9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

TRAMWAY FARES

ISSUE BETWEEN CORPORATION AND COMPANY

Dr. J. N. Choksey sends us the following legal opinion he has obtained from Mr. K. D. Ghasvala, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay:—

Whether the Company can compel the Corporation to go to arbitration under clause 25 if the Corporation does not approve of the fares fixed by the Company on new lines?

Clause 15 gives the final voice expressly and clearly to the Corporation. If the Corporation in exercise of that undisputed right refuses to approve of the new fares fixed, there is no room for "doubt, difference or dispute."

This right in the Corporation is not in any way inalienable. For in reality the Corporation has the final vote too. It may refuse to build a new line in case, on previous inquiry or otherwise from the general attitude of the Corporation, it feels that the aforesaid approval will not be forthcoming. The Corporation cannot compel the Company to build a new line. In clause 1. (a) on a similar matter, the clause 25 referring to arbitration is expressly given on application. This express application means an implied omission in a kindred matter in clause 15.

Words "Difference" and "disputes" must be construed "ejusdem generis" with the word "doubt" in clause 25. There is no doubt here, nor any reason for dispute, though the Corporation may be wrong or unreasonable in refusing the approval. The reason is that by the common agreement between the parties the Corporation is expressly made the final Judge in the matter. The present effort of the Company is to deprive the Corporation of the right and to shift it to a body which is a creation as much of the Company as of the Corporation. If this attitude is allowed, the Company in future will claim an intervention of arbitration even in matters where by the said agreement the Corporation has the final voice.

Take the contrary case. Suppose the Corporation orders the Company to build a new line and the Company refuses for reasons unjustifiable in the Corporation's view, can the latter ask the Company to refer the matter to the arbitration under clause 25? Surely not. The Company is the final Judge there. The Commissioner then can only call upon another Company to build a new line.

If in spite of clause 5 in which the Company is given an exclusive right to run carriages, the Corporation claims to allow another Company to do so with the present one and the B. E. S. T. Company disputes that claim, it is not within the rights of the Corporation to refer this right expressly granted to the present Company to the judgment of arbitrators.

When the right is expressly given (e.g., that of final approval in clause 15), mere denial of it against the unambiguous letters of the deed does not amount to a "doubt difference or dispute."

The clause 25 has a copious scope for its operation. For instance, take clause 14 (j) just above clause 15—"Commissioner may from time to time impose reasonable restrictions, etc." It will be a matter for arbitration whether the restrictions are in fact reasonable. It is a power given to the Commissioner, but expressly qualified and some third party is to be in existence to judge of the reasonableness of its exercise. Clause 15 on the contrary declares the right of approval to be final and so to say unappealable.

I shall give a parallel example. For a partnership deed between A and B, it is provided that A shall have his single voice in accepting a new partner and the deed also contains a clause of arbitration. B mentions C as partner whom A refuses to accept. Can B compel A to go to arbitration? No. B had consented to the absolute discretion of A and B cannot resile therefrom. His only remedy is to ask A to cancel the old agreement and to enter into a new one. It matters little whether A was reasonable or not in his refusal.

The Company can ask the Corporation at the most to go to an arbitration to construe whether the clause 15 gives an absolute right of refusal to the Corporation or whether the exercise of discre-

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER CO.

CAN PREFERENCE SHARES BE ISSUED?

Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee has addressed the following letter dated June 23 to the Chairman and Directors of the National Newspapers (India) Company, Ltd.

Sir,—With reference to the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders called to confirm the resolution of the previous meeting authorising raising further capital by preference shares carrying 6 per cent. interest. I have to draw your attention to the fact.

(1) That according to balance at the Company the "total capital" of the Company has been wiped off, and a large amount is due to creditors.

(2) Such available property of the Company as is existent is mortgaged to debenture holders.

That being so, in my opinion, it is illegal to issue capital by preference shares "on a donation" if so, the parties subscribing should be told so in unmistakable terms, and that prospectus must be issued, as required by law.

I have nothing to say as regards friends and admirers helping the paper, but that is one thing, and raising further capital by methods against law another, and to this I wish to draw your attention.

As your paper refuses to publish my letters, I am sending a copy of this to the "Chronicle."

YOUNG MAN COMMITS

IDENTIFICATION A MYSTERY TO POLICE

The identity of an unknown young man who was found unconscious on the pavement at Mumbadevi and who subsequently died in the G. T. Hospital on Sunday morning, is still a mystery to the Police. In the hospital, it was ascertained that the deceased had swallowed a large quantity of opium apparently with a view to commit suicide. Nothing to give a clue as to his identity was found on his person nor did anybody come forward to claim the dead body.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Musammi Jafferli, a Cabin-man in the B. E. and C. I. Railway met with a fatal railway accident on the night of June 18. While crossing the line, he was knocked down by down light engine on the Goregaon Station. He sustained serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of concussion of the brain. The Coroner's jury on Sunday returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company was held on Friday last at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce St., Fort, Bombay, when on the proposal of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, seconded by Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala was voted to the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman proposed that "the Company do hereby ratify and confirm the sale of 11,400 shares of the Shalibhad Cement Company, Ltd., belonging to this Company to the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., out of which 5400 shares were sold by the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., to Tata Sons, Ltd."

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. J. D. Ghandy and was carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Adjourned Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Company was held the same day (Friday) at 4 p.m., when on the motion of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, seconded by Mr. J. J. Kapadia, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala occupied the chair.

After briefly addressing the meeting, the Chairman proposed that the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1927 be adopted. This proposition having been seconded by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, was put to vote and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. J. H. Bhabha and seconded by Mr. B. K. Patel that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., who retires by rotation be re-elected a Director. The motion was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. J. D. Tata and seconded by Mr. C. J. Bilimoria that the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, be appointed a Director in place of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, who retired by rotation. The motion was carried.

Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. were appointed Auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 600/ each.

tion by the Corporation should be reasonable. I believe it is on face of it an absolute right. However, it cannot compel the Corporation to accept such rates as the Company or the arbitrators deem proper. This important matter is vested in the whole body of the Corporation and is not to be delegated to the whim of a single gentleman, though elected by the Corporation, influenced by a representative of the Company.

AT THE THEATRE.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.

The unusual always attracts and, perhaps, it is this quality in the repertoire of the Broadway Follies which has endeared them to the hearts of the theatre enthusiasts in the short season they have been here, that when they presented their new programme on Saturday night there was a record audience present to appreciate their efforts. Made up of a medley of acrobatic, classical and jazz dancing, the programme is so well arranged as to provide a light and interesting evening. The costumes were especially good and what with the picturesque and colourful scenic effects, the dances were presented in a setting which enhanced their success in a delightful manner.

The evening began quietly and it was not until the fourth item had been reached that the performers got into their stride and then the from waxed fast and furious. This item was a gipsy dance by Mlle. Larissa.

Her exotic spirit and masterful manipulation of the castanets gave the dance that air of wildness and abandonment which is peculiarly attendant upon a dance of this nature. The Blues Up-to-date by Tapia, Kusnetzova, Kniasoff and Kurovsky, did not belie their name, for their light and ultra-modern qualities which made them a happy and refreshing item.

In her Dance of Ecstasy Mlle. Bogdanova appeared to the very best advantage as a performer of rare ability. The wonderful lighting effects provided an altogether artistic environment and harmonised splendidly with the spirit of the dance. Especially good were the costumes used in the Dance of Normandy an item well-executed by Kniasoff and Kniasoff, and then Mlle. Bogdanova and Kusnetzova presented their Symbolic Dance in which the poses were artistic to a high degree. Petite Fanette showed herself to be a good technician in her pianoforte solo, and the first part of the programme came to an end with an Arctic Illusion featuring Masters Cherpino and his Eskimos. This was a most original item picturing an ice cavern in which the performers appear to be skating. The clever lighting behind the scenes gave a wonderful effect of transparency which made everything so realistic.

Exceptionally clever stepdancing was the main characteristic of Gigillette in which Bogdanova, Kniasoff and Kusnetzova participated. In his item China-Chinkie-Ho, M. Kniasoff showed himself to be a thorough athlete, his poses at times being so difficult as to make him appear to be almost unnatural. The Warsawian Polka by Bogdanova, Kusnetzova, Kurovsky and Joe Cherpino was a novel and unusual version of an Apache dance, its strangeness making, at all the more refreshing. Mlle. Larissa again evoked hearty applause with her specialty dance, and then Bogdanova, Kusnetzova and Kurovsky combined in a pretty Hungarian Dance, Brahms' composition of that name proving to be wonderfully appropriate music for the occasion.

Leo Greenberg then provided one of the most popular items of the evening when he played the Hungarian Rhapsody. The audience showed their keen appreciation by applauding the pianist heartily. In Oriente, the last item of the programme, featuring the entire company, the costumes were again very gorgeous and harmonised with the idea which the performers meant to convey.

It was an altogether pleasing programme in which the Acrobatic blended with the decidedly graceful, and the unusual and bizarre scenery combined with clever scene lighting helped to make the whole show very interesting. It is a pity that this clever company will remain with us for only a few days more, as their happy little programmes would do a lot to brighten up things here.

PARSI BOWLER'S 'HAT TRICK'

CRICKET AT KENNEDY SEAFACE

Daruwalla's 'hat trick' against the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club was a feature of Sunday's cricket. Bright weather favoured brilliant cricket and the large crowd that turned up on the Kennedy Sea Face was amply rewarded by the day's play. Many players entered in to double figures and the outstanding scores were R. A. Wagle 73, K. N. Divekar 50 (Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club), A. J. Doctor 55, S. H. Colah 57 (Parsi Gymkhana) and C. N. Mehta (retired) 100 (Parekh Cricket Club). Wagle besides scoring the highest for his side, took 3 wickets for 4 runs apiece. PARSIS VS. GOWD SARASWAT C. C. Over six hours' play did not conclude the match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club which ended in a draw. Battling first, the Gowd Saraswat C. C. scored 246. Wagle's useful contribution of 73 included 11 fours. The Parsi Gymkhana lost 5 wickets for a score of 178. S. H. M. Colah's 55 included 9 fours. For the Parsis Daruwalla captured 4 wickets for 42 runs.

Scores:—
GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.
B. R. Kagal, c Mehta, b Suntoke 25
V. V. Dhumatkar, b Colani 37
V. V. Dhumatkar, c F. Kapadia, b Daruwalla 12

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1928.



"Hun", (vide war-time phraseology) then he is a specially marked man. I am told of a case where an Indian who came home via Colombo and Dhanuskodi had the misfortune to have included in his luggage a pamphlet entitled "Academic der Wissenschaft U. S. S. R."

The letters "U. S. S. R." must be to the Customs and the C. I. D. officials like a red rag to a bull. U. S. S. R.! The Soviet! Heavens, whom had they before them? Some off palming himself off as an Indian, come to wreck the British Empire!

The matter had to be thoroughly looked into. The Indian, I am informed, struggled and succeeded in convincing them that "Academic der Wissenschaft" only meant a scientific body and that this body in this case was in Soviet Russia.

And now he finds himself, like a hare, with a greyhound following him. The only difference is that the greyhound had to be told by the "hans" about its own movements out of sheer compassion for the hound which would lose its living if its "report" was not satisfactory.

What a waste of the Indian tax-payer's

money. I only wish Indians who are subjected to this petty annoyance promptly make a public grievance of it. Far too often they allow it to continue looking on it as a "minor nuisance".

"I can imagine no easier task than to criticise the Development Department" declared Sir Leslie Wilson at the farewell dinner to his colleague Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Junior).

One should think so, indeed; considering what a glaring example of official carelessness and incompetency it has been recently discovered to be.

A letter from Sojitra to the Editor "Bombay Chronicle":

"Dear Lord—Editor, What nature has revealed to-day I write you the truth for the morden condition of India. I hope you will contribute the annexed article to print your paper."

This interesting epistle was promptly "annexed" for this column. I "contribute" my thanks to the writer through his "lordship".

"The leader of British nation" the correspondent declares in the "annexed article," "are in rilluncination to find the truth and to establish peace in nature."

The correspondent at the end of the epistle becomes decidedly pessimistic. "The vitality of the soul will go down and world will come to end by natural have"

However, keep smiling—that's what I advocate and, therefore, let me conclude with the usual little joke.

"College certainly has made my boy"
"You can hardly recognise him now, eh."
"No—he hardly recognises me."

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR DISPUTE

SEVERE GOVT'S MORAL DUTY

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Political Department:—

Sir,—I thank you very much for your letter dated 11th June, 1928, sent in reply to my telegram dated 6th June, 1928, requesting the Government of Bihar and Orissa to intervene in the Labour dispute at Jamshedpur. With reference to your reply I may be permitted to point out that I had never thought that your Government has a legal authority to intervene in the present dispute on account of the fact that the Tata Iron & Steel Company gets financial assistance from the Central Government. But I feel that the financial assistance given to the Company at public expense, gives the Government of Bihar & Orissa which is charged with the duty of looking after Labour welfare in the Province, the moral right to intervene and I also hold that the consideration of the receipt of the financial assistance at public expense, is bound to exercise moral pressure upon the Company preventing them from refusing to accept the intervention of Government in the dispute as representative of the public in the country. I am, therefore, very sorry that your Government does not propose to offer its mediation in the dispute which is bound morally to be accepted by both the parties to the dispute. The Members of the Cabinet in Great Britain have on several occasions offered mediation not depending upon its legal right but upon its moral influence. I, therefore, suggest to your Government to reconsider this matter and offer its good offices to settle the present dispute and I hope that my suggestion will be accepted by it.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE, most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premnanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist, Unsolicited Testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions. Rs. 1. Annual Life Reading (Monthly Details), Rs. 2; (Weekly Details) Rs. 5; Complete Life-Reading Rs. 10. V. P. Charges Extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist), Swami Premnananda Ashram, 8-E, Peadon Street (Room No. 21), Calcutta.

A DRAWN GAME

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" drew with the Parekh Cricket Club in a whole day fixture. For the visitors Rangnekar took 7 wickets for 45 runs being the best bowling analysis for his side.

Scores:—
HINDU GYM. "B"—1ST INNINGS.
Engineer 4, Kapadia 0; Gorakshakar 7; Pathare D. 38; Merchant 24; Desai 0; Gupta 12; Palvankar 0; Girkar 1; Patil 8; Ganapati Iyer (not out) 1, extras 6, total 109.

Bowling analysis:—Rangnekar 7 wickets for 45 runs, Pandya 3 for 38.
PAREKH C. C.—1ST INNINGS.
Pavaskar 48, C. N. Mehta (retired) 100; Arras 19; Udeshi (not out) 18; extras 11; total (for 3 wickets) 196.

HINDU GYM. "B"—2ND INNINGS.
Engineer (not out) 42, Kapadia 0; Gorakshakar 12; Merchant (not out) 31; Extras 5; Total (for 2 wickets) 93.

VICTIM OF BURNS

Suffering from extensive burns all over his body, Somaya Maaya, a Hindu boy aged 15 who was admitted in the G. T. Hospital on Saturday noon, died the same evening. When admitted in the hospital, the deceased is said to have stated that he was an employee in the Amernath Match Factory and the accident occurred while he was on duty in the Factory on Saturday noon. The police are making enquiries.

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion. Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. O. C., D. Com. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited field and specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.



The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1928.

LET THE CANT CEASE

Strong hopes of a settlement, satisfactory and honourable to both sides in the Bardoli dispute, have been raised by the patriotic intervention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the interview with His Excellency the Governor and some of his colleagues which Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Narangji, representatives of the Chamber, had on Friday. As negotiations towards such a settlement are proceeding, we are most anxious not to say anything that may hamper them or make the task of the mediators more difficult than it is to-day. But for this anxiety on our part, nothing would be easier than to demolish the case that Sir Leslie Wilson has sought to make out in the correspondence which His Excellency carried on with the Chairman of the Chamber and which has now been published. Even a cursory study of the correspondence will convince every disinterested student of the Bardoli situation that with all his desire to deal justly and sympathetically with the Bardoli peasants, Sir Leslie Wilson has not grasped the realities of that situation and has contented himself with playing the role of a mere mouthpiece of the Secretariat hierarchy which cherishes no delusion more fondly than that it can never do wrong.

The Bardoli struggle has revealed many a painful thing. But, perhaps, not one of these revelations has been more painful than the new light which it has thrown on Sir Leslie Wilson himself as Governor. The Governor which the correspondence reveals is no longer the Governor the Presidency has known all these four years and more, but an apologist of a defiant and obstinate officialdom, an apologist, however, who has, for reasons best known to himself, but which reflect no credit on his reputation as a fair-minded and sympathetic Governor, chosen to defend the indefensible. How indefensible is the case which Sir Leslie seeks to defend, is clear from the letter dated 7th instant in which Mr. Mody sums up all that has been said so far in proving the untenable position Government have taken up and in bringing home to the latter that the only honourable way of escape for them from the bungle they have made, is through an independent enquiry. We do not, therefore, desire to cover the ground again except to point out how in the desperate straits in which they find themselves in their attempt to justify their ways, Government seek to shift their position from one discreditable plea to another. Thus, they refer to the payment of enhanced revenue by the peasants of Chaurasi as a proof of their "generous" treatment of Bardoli! Not only does Mr. Mody administer a well-

Enrol Now

or 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Practice and Auditing

Best Staff, Best Training, Best Results.

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute, Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

USE

MAWS

Flooring Tile

Always available from

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

once absolved from the duty of considering the merits of the revenue settlement? It is, indeed, astonishing that an argument so childish and unstatesmanlike should have been advanced in a responsible official document. The first and last duty of a Government is to see that justice is done. In that duty the Government of Bombay have failed.

Much cant has been written about direct action in the Anglo-Indian Press and, we regret to say, in the letters of Sir Leslie Wilson. Let there be an end to this cant and let us face the supreme reality of the situation in Bardoli. The reality is simply this. The peasants of Bardoli do not refuse to pay land revenue. They are willing, nay, anxious to pay to Government what is justly their due. Only they feel strongly that the revised assessment is unjust and they demand that their complaint in this regard should be heard and redressed in the proper manner. Their struggle is a purely economic one and if it has assumed a political colour, the responsibility must attach to the Government who refuse to satisfy them, by a proper enquiry, that the assessment has been fairly and rightly enhanced. The very fact that they are anxious to co-operate with Government in this enquiry, shows how false is the cry raised against them that they are seeking to make political capital out of the situation. Mahatma Gandhi has, in the latest issue of "Young India," made this point clear beyond doubt. He writes: "Let me make this clear, that the Satyagrahis in Bardoli are not to-day offering Non-Co-operation. On the contrary, they want to co-operate with Government in finding out the truth about assessment. As Non-Co-operators, they could not have asked for a committee. They could simply have repudiated the authority of Government. But they have not done so. Their Satyagraha is merely confined to securing justice from the Government of the day." The Mahatma has also exposed the unworthy plea that the modest demand for an enquiry is a usurpation of the functions of the Government by pointing out that all that is demanded is a committee appointed by Government themselves. If a Committee is appointed by Government themselves how are the functions of the latter usurped? The truth is Government's chief concern is prestige and they do not like the searchlight of an open enquiry to be thrown on their questionable ways of land revenue settlement. By thus blockading truth, it is they who are non-co-operating with the people.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS

The belated "concession" made by Sir John Simon and his colleagues to the demands for equality in status and procedure made by the Co-operation Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council will not cut much ice. The Statutory Commission, the India Office and the Government of India hope by means of this concession to wean away a portion of the opposition to the Commission and to break the united front of the boycott. But political parties in this country which have showed a healthy unanimity in adhering to the boycott as an effective protest against the insult to India's self-respect are sure to see behind this move. It is only on indication that the boycott has begun to tell on the very people who are busy belittling it. If India continues to show the same united front, then alone can she make clear to England that she is not prepared to barter away her self-respect for tardy concessions, that she is well aware that the fundamental issue remains completely ignored, and that she maintains her stand-point that it is the inherent right of her people to determine their political constitution for themselves. Not that India will not like British co-operation in this arduous task. The Congress view is that a round table conference should decide this issue. But it is significant that Mr. MacDonald, the Tory in the Labour garb, denies India even this simple method of arriving at an understanding between herself and Britain. Meanwhile it is useful to remember Mr. Jinnah's contention that unless the Indian Committee derives its authority from the same source as the Simon Commission it cannot effectively attain equality or exercise equal status. Nobody need be deceived by Sir John Simon's latest effort in political window-dressing.

The announcement of the "concession" has been hailed with delight by Dr. Gokal Chand Narang. "I cannot believe that Sir John Simon could be so unreasonable as not to accept our most reasonable request", the Punjab Co-operator remarks and he is convinced that "every reasonable suggestion if backed up by earnestness is bound to be accepted sooner or later." We have no desire to disturb this charming exhibition of faith in the policy of "reasonable" and suppliant protest but the doctor exceeds the "reasonable" bounds of surprised delight when he extols the communique from the "Secretary of State" as both "frank and fair." In its tail lies the sting where Sir John Simon reserves to himself the power to protect any witness, evidently against the members of the Indian Committee. Equality of procedure is conceded but equality of status is still denied.

SIND SEPARATION ON ITS OWN MERITS

SOME RECENT OCCURRENCES IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

(BY SWAMI GOVINDANAND.)

Certain occurrences in our National Politics, which have recently taken a very serious turn, have given an entirely new orientation to the proposal of Sind Separation, which is so stoutly opposed by a very large majority of Sind Hindus under the able and vigorous lead of the Mahasabhaite communalists. In this article I wish to draw the attention of such Hindus to these occurrences, which I am sure ought to furnish ample food for very serious reflection to these communalists. If abandoning communal passion and bigotry and taking their stand firmly and determinedly on justice, nationalism and the direction of national current, these communalists only pay due heed and thought to these occurrences, very mighty in themselves and fraught with very serious consequences to the course of our national fight for freedom and having a very direct bearing on the question of re-distribution of provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis, I am sure they will have to revise their attitude and outlook towards this question of the Separation of Sind.

FREEDOM, THE ONLY ISSUE.

And before I come to narrate in brief these recent occurrences and their consequences, let me make my position very clear in regard to this proposal. I am neither enamoured nor afraid of this proposal. I do not for a moment believe that a hell for Hindus and heaven for Muslims will be created if Sind is separated from the Bombay Presidency, nor do I hold that there is a heaven for the Hindus and hell for the Muslims under the Bombay connection. I am wedded to neither union with Bombay nor to separation from Bombay. I am wedded only to Liberation of India from her alien yoke and if Separation of Sind will con-

duce to that liberation even by a jot, I shall be for it and if union with Bombay will strengthen our forces of National fight for Freedom, I shall not hesitate wholeheartedly to go in for Bombay connection, howmuchsoever that may be prejudicial to the interests of my province as a province. I am prepared to sacrifice my province, if thereby my India can be liberated. That is my position. And I am prepared to admit that Sind Separation or Sind Union has and ought to have no earthly or heavenly connection with our National movement for our Liberation. But I cannot ignore the stern realities of our National Politics.

THE COMMUNAL SWAY.

It may be a tragic fact and one to be deeply deplored, but there it is. Our national life, ever since the British came to and conquered India, is communalistic in the extreme. We are governed on communalistic lines. Representation on the Legislatures and public bodies and public services is on communalistic basis. Even the High Courts and Ministerial Cabinets are not free from its contagion. A certain number of Hindus, Muslims and among Hindus, Brahmans and Non-Brahmins there must be in the High Court and the Executive Councils and as Ministers of any and every province. Merit, national service and political views count for zero in the India to-day. Government's choice of its public servants high and low is based on this one and only consideration and why blame this alien bureaucracy, our people also cast in their votes to members of their own caste, creed, colour and community. No other considerations weigh with our people. India is communalistic in her (Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

A Thought For The Day.

"He (Lord Birkenhead) does not recognise the rights of the subject people; any political concession to which he would agree would depend upon the magnitude of the menace demanding it."

—DITCHER (in "Capital").

Disgusted.

While Sir Mahomed Shafi, President of that mushroom political organisation suddenly brought into existence by him and which has arrogated to itself the name "All-India Muslim League", is busy in England lecturing to Die-Hard audiences about the loyalty of the Muslim masses to the British bureaucracy in India, the Secretary of this new body, a litterateur of eminence who has evidently been brought into the political arena under great pressure, is disgusted with the whole show. Sir Mahomed Iqbal has resigned the Secretaryship of the Shafi League and has made a public statement of the reasons which compelled him to resign. Sir Mahomed Iqbal was keen on emphasizing the need of securing provincial autonomy, but he finds the "original draft which was merely tentative" now published as expressing the final views of the League on constitutional demands. These demands, in his opinion, make no mention at all of "full provincial autonomy", but are only made "to secure a veiled form of dyarchy." Sir Mahomed Iqbal rightly asserts that they mean "no constitutional advance at all." His resignation indicates how reactionary the Shafi League is in its politics.

Unconvincing.

The communique issued by the Agent of the South Indian Railway explaining the necessity for reduction in the number of men employed at the railway workshops at Negapatam, Podanur and Trichinopoly and the methods he proposes to make the men selected for reduction swallow the bitter pill of dismissal leave room for a good deal of further discussion with the men's leaders. We hope the Agent will see the reasonableness of having a round table discussion with the labour leaders because the mere assertion that owing to labour reducing devices the strength of the labour force must be reduced is not a very happy way of avoiding unpleasantness. That the Agent is anxious to avoid unpleasantness and make the best of a bad job is quite clear from his communique. The unsatisfactory feature of it is the drastic method like "trade test" followed by a medical examination. The men are entitled to be consulted before these methods are brought into use. We hope the Agent of the South Indian Railway will follow in the footsteps of the Agent of the G. I. P. and promptly invite the men's leaders for a Round Table talk.

No Difficulty.

Now that the Advocate-General of the Government of Bombay, Sir Jamshedji Kanga, is understood to have given his opinion that it is within the powers of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to afford relief to the strikers' families for medical purposes, no difficulty should be allowed to stand in the way of beginning such relief at once. Time is of the greatest consequence in this matter of relieving distress and the Committee appointed by the Corporation will do well to expedite its report and recommend the grant of relief on the lines suggested in Dr. Choksey's resolution. Nobody can accuse the Corporation of having acted in this matter with precipitate hurry, although it was a case of securing the distressed as soon as the need arose. We hope the Municipal relief will now be promptly forthcoming, will be adequate and efficiently organised.

What is Meritorious Service?

After a needlessly lengthy and heated discussion the Corporation has decided to give a special pension to Mr. R. G. Robottom, the retiring Assessor and Collector, for "meritorious" service. Much of the discussion was, so often now-a-days, beside the point. Many protested that Mr. Robottom had worked long, hard and conscientiously. None denied this fact. But did that constitute "meritorious" service? That was the crucial question. "Meritorious" service needs to be pre-eminent or exceptionally good. After reading all the certificates given to Mr. Robottom by the Commissioner and his supporters, we feel there is nothing exceptional about the retiring Assessor, except perhaps his length of service. Mr. Hirji behedin made a good point when he complained that several Indian officers, quite as efficient, were not rewarded with a special pension. Mr. Tairsee was acute as usual when he urged that special pensions should either be abolished or be dispensed fairly. We may add that if special pensions are to be granted in a spirit of generosity to persons other than those who have rendered truly meritorious services, the claims of those who get small salaries should be specially considered.

INDIAN OLYMPIC HEROES

The magnificent reception accorded by Bombay to the Indian Hockey Team was worthy of the Team's eminent services to the country and of the city's best sporting traditions. The reception was spontaneous and universal. Old and young, high and low, the recognised leaders of the country, the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, all down to the tiniest hero-worshipping schoolboy urged forward to join in the greetings. This phenomenon was no doubt in a large measure due to the splendid achievements of the Indian Team and to the Indians' growing enthusiasm for athletic sports. But there is something more. Deep down in the mind of the Indians that joined the reception was the thought that the glorious achievements of the Indian Team only opened up a long vista of yet more glorious achievements by Indians in many other spheres of life. The Team has shattered what Dr. Deshmukh, the City Mayor, called the inferiority complex in the minds of many Indians. He struck the same note when he observed that the Indian Olympic Team had proved that Indian teams of the future and Indians as a people would not be one bit inferior to other nations of the world. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Pheroze Sethna also supported the idea that, given equal opportunities, Indians would hold their own against any other nation.

Opportunities, however, will not come for the asking, they have to be made. So far as the sphere of sports is concerned, Dr. Deshmukh has thrown out an excellent suggestion. He suggests that the civic authorities of Bombay may start and establish an Indian Olympiad. We wholeheartedly endorse the idea and hope others who do so will speedily communicate with Dr. Deshmukh, the

MOTHER INDIA

(BY "HOSHUR.")

India! The hoary of ages
India! Holy land of the gods.
India! The mother of sages,
Of Krishna and Buddha our Lords.
India! That for ten thousand years
Hath defied time's authority;
India, for thee our love and tears!
Mother India! We worship thee!

Land of mighty rishis and saints;
Land, where Rama and Sita lived;
Land, the beauty of which enchants;
Land, where kings and sages achieved;
Land, where civilisation ruled
Long e'er the West knew its decree;
India, for thee our love and tears!
Mother India! We worship thee!

The hordes of Europe dwelt in caves,
When thou hadst reached thy highest fame,
Thy vessels proudly ploughed the waves;
To thee the wise of each land came;
Came suppliant to thy holy seers,
And learnt from them in measure free.
India, for thee our love and tears!
Mother India! We worship thee!

Mother, the holy hour is nigh,
When thou shalt once more act thy role
As teacher proud of wisdom high,
Lead the world to the one great Goal!
Swift the day of thy glory nears,
Great amongst nations thou shalt be!
India, for thee our love and tears!
Mother India! We worship thee!

India! For thy glory we live,
India! For thy honour we die.
India! Our hearts' fond love receive,
For thee we joy, for thee we sigh!
India! Land of sages and seers!
To thee our hearts' homage give we
India! for thee our love and tears!
Mother India! We worship thee!

APOLOGIA FOR "THOROUGH" POLICY

GOVERNOR DEFENDS BARDOLI ASSESSMENT

INDIAN CHAMBER'S ARGUMENTS FOR RE-INQUIRY

MR. MODY EXPOSES OFFICIAL FALLACIES

CHORASI DOES NOT PROVE GOVERNMENT CASE.

The text of the correspondence that passed between Mr. H. P. Mody and H. E. the Governor of Bombay, regarding the Bardoli question is as under:—
(D. O. letter dated 30-5-28 from Mr. H. P. Mody to H. E. the Governor.)

"Dear Sir Leslie Wilson,
It has become necessary for me, as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to address Your Excellency on the trouble that has arisen in Bardoli. Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Chamber's representative on the Council, has been approached with a request that he should resign from that body by way of a protest against the action of Government in enhancing the assessment without due enquiry and enforcing their demands by the methods they have been employing. Mr. Lalji has referred the matter to my Committee, but before I ask it to decide the issue, may I be permitted to inquire what position Your Excellency's Government are going to take up with regard to the general demand for a fresh enquiry into the question of enhanced assessment? Apart from the other issues involved, this request for an independent inquiry by an official of Government is regarded by large sections of the people as a very reasonable one, and if it is turned down, among other things, the Chamber may have to ask its representative to resign from the Council. It is for this reason that I am anxious to ascertain, if I may, the intentions of Your Excellency's Government with regard to the proposal.
Soliciting the favour of an early reply,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) H. P. MODY,
GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(D. O. letter dated 1-6-28 from H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody.)

"My dear Mr. Mody.—I have received your letter dated the 30th May, and willingly reply to the question you ask as to the intentions of Government in connection with the troubles in Bardoli.
2. You state that Mr. Lalji Naranji is being approached with a request to resign his seat on the Legislative Council by way of protest against the action of Government in enhancing the assessment without due enquiry. My only reply to that is that the ordinary procedure under the Land Revenue Code has been closely followed in the question of the re-assessment of Bardoli Taluka, as in every other case of re-assessment of land values.

3. For your information I would explain what that procedure is, and how it was applied in this Taluka. A year or two before the expiry of a settlement (which is normally guaranteed for a period of thirty years in the Presidency), an officer of the rank of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector is placed on special duty to prepare a new settlement. In this case an experienced Deputy Collector (who is now Collector of Kaira), Mr. Jayakar, was placed on special duty in the cold weather of 1924-25 to prepare a settlement for Bardoli Taluka and for the neighbouring Taluka of Chorasi, which was similarly due for re-settlement. Mr. Jayakar's report on the former was signed on June 30th, 1925. When a Settlement Officer has written his report, the next procedure is (1) for the report to be submitted to Government through the Collector, the Commissioner of Settlements, and the Commissioner of the Division and (2) simultaneously for the report with a summary of its provisions in the vernacular to be deposited in the taluka office for public inspection. At the same time, statements of the existing rates of assessment, and of the proposed rates with reasons for the increase, where any,

are issued in vernacular and posted in the village chavdis. The object of this is to enable the cultivators to consider the Settlement Officer's proposals and to put in any objections to them.

4. This procedure was exactly followed in the Bardoli case. The Collector passed on the report on November 11th, 1925, to the Commissioner of Settlements; that officer, after reaching some different conclusions, the effect of which was to reduce the aggregate increase of assessment by 1 per cent., passed it on to the Commissioner, Northern Division, on May 15th, 1926, and the Commissioner passed it on to Government on August 25th, 1926. I may point out that the new settlement was only due to come into force on August 1st, 1927, and that, as the new rates would not come into force until the new revenue year which was to begin on that date, Government decided not to pass any orders at the time, but to wait till a later period to give every one time to consider the Settlement Officer's proposals.

5. Meanwhile, as a result of the publication in the Taluka described in (2) of para 3 above, petitions of objections were sent in to the Collector, and were forwarded by him with his opinion to the Commissioner, through the Commissioner of Settlements, on the 25th May 1926. Petitions continued to be forwarded throughout that year, and were all passed on to Government by the Commissioner. I need hardly assure you that all were carefully scrutinised.

OBJECTIONS PRESSED AGAIN ON GOVERNMENT.

6. During the budget session of the Legislative Council in February and March 1927, the objections to the settlement were again pressed on Government, and the Hon. the Revenue Member, Mr. Rieu, agreed to receive a deputation on the subject. Accordingly, a deputation of agriculturists both of Bardoli and Chorasi talukas, led by two Members of the Council representing Surat District, Rao Bahadur Naik and Mr. Shivdasani, waited upon Mr. Rieu on the 29th March 1927. The settlements and the alleged grievances were fully discussed, and in the end, it was arranged that certain figures and statements in support of the contentions of the deputation should be submitted. One would have imagined that a representative deputation of this character would have come armed with facts and figures complete. Nevertheless, to give the people the fullest opportunity of representing their case, Mr. Rieu agreed to wait sometime for this further information. It was not forthcoming from Rao Bahadur Naik until May 20th, nearly two months later.

7. Rao Bahadur Naik's letter, which purported to represent the general view of the cultivators, and was accepted by my Government as such, was sent to the Commissioner of Settlements for investigation, and was duly reported on by him. There can, therefore, be no ground for the accusation that no proper enquiry has been made. The actual fact is that, when the case finally came before the Hon. the Revenue Member, he had before him both the results of the Commissioners' investigations into the first series of petitions, and the results of the Settlement Commissioner's investigations into the general representation made by Rao Bahadur Naik as a result of the deputation, and, although the case had been before Government since August 1926, it was not till July 19th, 1927, that orders were finally passed. My Government cannot, therefore, be accused of any precipitancy in forming their conclusions, whilst the best proof of the mature consideration which they gave to

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE RESIGNS.

CONSTERNATION IN WAFDIST RANKS.

LONDON, June 23.
Cairo.—Kashaba Pasha, Minister of Justice, has resigned causing consternation in Wafdist ranks. "Al Ahram" expresses the opinion that the political atmosphere is extremely tense, though the crisis which began with the resignation of Mahmoud Pasha has not yet fully developed.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO TANGSHAN

MENACE TO THE TOWN

LONDON, June 24.
Peking.—British troops will be despatched immediately to Tangshan for the protection of the lives and property of the British and foreign employees of Kailan mining administration as a result of the action of Changsungchang, Commander-in-Chief of Chihli and Shanbung, demanding money from the Tanoshan Chamber of Commerce under pain of turning loose soldiers on the town. British troops will be withdrawn as soon as the menace to life and property is over.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS TO TONGSHAN

TO PROTECT BRITISH PROPERTY

LONDON, June 24.
Weihsaiwei.—A battalion of Bedford and Hertford Regiment has been despatched on board the warship Berwick

BIGGEST OCEAN ROBBERY

AMERICAN MAILS TO ENGLAND

AMAZING DISCOVERY ON ARRIVAL OF STEAMER

LONDON, June 23.
One of the biggest robberies of ocean mails ever made was discovered on arrival in London of the registered mail bags brought to Southampton from the United States by the 60,000 tonne Leviathan. At present it is impossible to assess the value of the stolen property, which is, however, estimated at £100,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

LEVIATHAN MAIL ROBBERY

STARTLING DISCOVERY IN LONDON OFFICES

LONDON, June 23.
It seems certain that the robbery was committed at New York before the embarkation of mails.
The bags were in the ship's strong room during the voyage and there was an armed guard over them. On arrival, they were distributed from the ship to various London and provincial cities direct under the greatest precautions. The plan is that the registered package bags are fastened with a small lead seal of the United States Post Office and then placed in unregistered bags which are sealed by sorters. One of the London district officer who handled the registered section of the mail found the lead seals intact but on breaking the latter discovered that the envelopes inside were slit open and everything negotiable had been abstracted. A careful selection indi-

MODI-VALLABHBHAI CONSULTATION

STRICT SECRECY MAINTAINED.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning in response to the invitation of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Chamber had a prolonged discussion with him regarding the terms of settlement of the Bardoli question. Interviewed by our representative after the discussion, both Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Vallabhbhai de-

clined to say anything. Strict secrecy is being maintained regarding the negotiations which the Chamber is carrying on between the Government on the one side and the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagraha on the other. Mr. Vallabhbhai stayed with his brother, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at the latter's bungalow at Narayana Dabholkar Road, and left for Bardoli last night.

to Tongshan, north-east of Tientsin, in consequence of the looting of British property by ex-soldiers of Changsungchang, of whom forty thousand are in the vicinity. The looters previously looted one hundred thousand Mexican dollars from the Tongshan Chamber of Commerce. Tongshan is the headquarters of the British controlled Kailan mining administration. A large British community normally lives there, but at present there are only fifty men as the women and children have evacuated.—Reuter.

FIRST TEST MATCH

ENGLAND KNOCKS UP 383 FOR 8

LONDON, June 23.
In the first Test Match between England and the West Indies, which began to-day, England had made 38 for eight wickets at the close of the day's play.—Reuter.

the settlement and to the objections raised to it is to be found in the fact that, instead of accepting the Settlement Officer's proposals to raise the assessment by 30 and 29 per cent. respectively, they only raised it to 22 per cent. (subsequently reduced to 20 per cent. by the re-grouping referred to below).

8. I may explain that this percentage is the aggregate for the whole of Taluka, and that, in view of the change of grouping accepted by Government on the Settlement Commissioner's recommendation in certain villages, the rates of assessment in those were found to work out at a higher rate than those recommended by the Settlement Officer. Provision, however, exists for dealing with such cases, because, though the law does not require it, it is the practice on the introduction of a new settlement to serve notices on those villages in which Government have sanctioned rates in excess of those proposed by the Settlement Officer, to enable the cultivators to make yet another representation to Government if they wish to do so. Accordingly, notices were served on the 32 villages so affected at the end of July 1927, and in the course of the following months representations were re-

(Continued on page 9.)

BARDOLI PEASANTS VINDICATED.

EX-M. L. C.'s TO BE RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

NOMINATION PAPERS FILED

GODHRA, June 23.
Mr. W. S. Mukadam, who resigned his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bardoli issue, was the only person to file his nomination paper to-day for the bye-election for the vacancy in the Council from the Panch Mahals Non-Mahomedan Constituency.—A. P.

SURAT STANDS BY BARDOLI. HEROES

CONFIDENCE IN REPRESENTATIVES RE-AFFIRMED

SURAT, June 23.
To-day being the last date for submitting the nomination papers for the ensuing bye-elections to the Bombay Legislative Council, and only Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, late members for the Surat Rural area, and Dr. M. K. Dixit, for the Surat City, having submitted their nomination papers for election from the respective constituencies, they will be returned unopposed.—A. P.

WILL GOVT. CORRECT THEIR MISTAKE?

MR. CHIKODI AND BARDOLI ISSUE.

BELGAUM, June 24.
Interviewed on the subject of the

Bardoli Satyagraha Mr. Chikodi, M. L. C. for Belgaum, said that Government should have conceded the simple request for re-inquiry and should have appointed an officer with two non-officials to make the re-inquiry. It was upto them, he added, even now to correct their mistake. Otherwise even those members of the Council outside Gujarat and Bombay city would join the fray and strengthen the opinion against the Government by resigning their seats and seeking re-election on the Bardoli issue.—A. P.

MUNSHI COMMITTEE TO MEET AT BARDOLI

SURAT, June 23.
Messrs. Hussainbhai Lalji, H. B. Shivdasani, Dr. Gilder, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, the members of the Inquiry Committee for investigating the steps taken by the Government to recover land tax from defaulters in Bardoli area, will meet to-morrow at Bardoli for a preliminary discussion.—A. P.

BACK TO AFGHANISTAN

AMANULLAH'S TOUR TERMINATES

PESHAWAR, June 23.
H. M. King Amanullah of Afghanistan motoring from Meshed arrived at Herat yesterday and was warmly received.—A. P.

RESERVE POLICE AT TRICHINOPOLY

BAN ON LABOUR MEETING AFTER 9 P. M.

MADRAS, June 23.
With a view to prevent a possible disturbance as a result of the S. I. R. Company's retrenchment proposals in respect of the Golden Rock Workshops the reserve police has been mobilised at Trichinopoly and the City Magistrate has banned labour meetings after 9 p.m.—A. P.

STOWAWAYS UNDER GUARD.

SUFFOLK ORDERED TO RESUME COURSE TO COLOMBO

LONDON, June 24.
The Admiralty announces that an armed guard from Slavel boarded "Jervis Bay" at midnight on Saturday. The Officer on guard reported that the stowaways were under guard and were not giving trouble. The master of the Jervis Bay considers that the escort of Suffolk is now not necessary and the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station has ordered "Suffolk" to resume her course to Colombo.—Reuter.

SIR P. GINWALLA ENTERTAINED

RANGOON, June 24.
Sir P. Ginwalla, President of the Tariff Board, was entertained last night at a dinner by the Parsee Gymkhana Club, of which Mr. J. K. Munshi, the newly-elected member of the Legislative Assembly, is the President. There was a large attendance of guests, which included prominent citizens belonging to different communities. Mr. Munshi eulogised Sir Ginwalla's public services and abilities and Sir Ginwalla made a suitable reply. Other speeches were also made.—A. P.

WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE

FURTHER SUPPORT TO INDIAN WORKERS

Mr. N. M. Joshi has received a sum of Rs. 132-8-0 (One hundred and thirty two and annas eight) from Mr. Burjori Framji Bharucha being the amount collected by the Workers' Welfare League of India, London for the relief of the strikers at Bombay and at Lilloah. Out of this amount, Mr. Joshi proposes to

STABILISATION OF FRANC.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVE OF MR. POINCARÉ'S MEASURE

LONDON, June 23.
Paris.—The Council of Ministers has approved of M. Poincaré's measure for legal stabilisation of the Franc on which

OUTLAW THE STATESMEN!

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S SUGGESTION FOR PEACE

Mr. Romain Rolland writes in "Foreign Affairs":—
The next war, for which all nations 'without exception' are, with monstrous cynicism, preparing, promises to be without doubt such a fearful destruction, not only of the armies, but of the peoples of Europe—of millions of innocents, of women and children of towns and of whole countries—that those who are taking part in the organization of this heinous slaughter should be condemned by public opinion in all the countries of the world as barbarous assassins. They have no excuse, for they know what they are doing. By the use of poison gases, the next war will put an end to European civilization, and those who let it loose on the world will see their own country annihilated like the enemy's.
It is essential for all men who still retain some pretensions to common sense (not to speak of charity or humanity) to unite or outlaw, not war itself, for that is an abstract entity which is wearing threadbare, but 'the responsible statesmen who are preparing for it'. We want no more Pontius Pilates, who hypocritically wash their hands of the blood which virtually they have spilled. May the blood of their own people, the blood of humanity, brand them on the forehead for ever!

The Finance Committee will report to the Chamber on the 24th June, the Bill which is regarded as certain to be carried by a large majority provides that the Franc shall be constituted of 65.5 milligrammes of gold of the fineness of 900/-,000 the corresponding to the pound sterling parity of 124.21 and dollar parity of 25.52.—Reuter.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

ENTERTAINED BY THE PUBLIC

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 21.

The citizens of Bhavnagar entertained His Highness the Maharaja Sahib at a grand Garden Party in the Motibag Palace on Tuesday last. The enthusiastic Nagarsheth Mr. Prabhudas had, on behalf of the public of Bhavnagar and with the help of the reception committee, made excellent preparations to make the occasion a complete success. The place was attractively decorated with flowers and leaves by Mali Hari Laxman, the popular florist of Bhavnagar. Nearly a thousand persons were invited to the Party. There were some demonstrations of clever sleights of hand and some village acrobats performed a few athletic tricks. Fire-works were also an attractive feature of the Party. And the Maharaja Sahib and his brothers who were mixing and talking freely with the people, seemed to enjoy all that.

The guests included besides the State officials, a good number of merchants, school-masters and other citizens of the place. Sumptuous dishes were served in the open space opposite the palace and His Highness partook of the refreshments in the company of all his subjects. At the close of the programme, Sir Prabhushanker Pattani and the Nagarsheth made a short informal speeches fitting to the occasion, expressing their joy at the free and friendly mixing of the popular Maharaja and his loyal subjects and the mutual exchange of love and good feelings between them.

PROPOSED ANTI-WAR PACT

MR. KELLOGG'S NOTE TO 14 POWERS

LONDON, June 22.

Washington.—The State Department announces that Mr. Kellogg has sent to fourteen Powers a Note stating the terms of the proposed multilateral treaty against war. The text of the Note will be published when all proposed participants have notified reception of it.—Reuter.

DEVIS CUP SEMI-FINAL

LONDON, June 23.

Prague.—In the semi-final of the European zone of the Devis Cup, Czechoslovakia beat Holland by three matches to two.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

TILDEN BEATS HUNTER IN MEN'S FINAL

LONDON, June 23.

At Queen's Club in the London Lawn Tennis Championships the final of men's single Tilden beat Hunter 6/3, 6/2, 6/1. In women's singles Miss Ridley beat Madame Nicolopoulou 4/6, 6/1, 6/0.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. A. BEATS BRITAIN

LONDON, June 23.

At Eastbourne in lawn tennis contest United States beat Britain by three matches to two.—Reuter's Special.

FINAL RESULTS

LONDON, June 23.

Following are results of other finals: In men doubles Tilden and Hunter beat Crawford and Hopman (Australia) 4/6, 6/1, 8/6, 6/4. In ladies doubles Miss Bennett and Miss Harvey beat Miss Clark and Miss Thomas 6/2, 4/6, 6/2. In Mixed doubles W. Coen (United States) and Fraulein Aussem (Germany) beat Brooks (Australia) and Baroness Von Renzick (Germany) 6/4, 8/6.—Reuter's Special.

REPLACING FRENCH BANK NOTES WITH COINS

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The Bank of France is striking three thousand million silver, five and ten franc coins to replace the bank notes.—Reuter.

Awarded Gold Medals in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21785,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

SIND SEPARATION ON ITS OWN MERITS.

(Continued from page 6.)

body's mind, emotions, intellect, outlook and spirit.

NO WILL TO SACRIFICE.

This is a stern reality that India to-day is communalistic from top to toe. Another hard and stern reality of our political life to-day is that while there will be found scores of Indians ready to raise up their hands in favour of Independence and Satyagraha as the only means to win it, there will not be found even a few dozens of Indians ready to sacrifice their all for the sake of our Mother's Freedom. It may be an unpardonable and uncomfortable admission, but I do not want to deceive myself or others. India is neither earnest nor serious about her liberation. And let me tell my countrymen very frankly that we cannot win our freedom by the mere asking or desiring or aspiring. Freedom can be won only by sacrifices and heroisms of an untold and countless character and dimensions. Not until lakhs of India's best and noblest men and women are prepared to die on the gallows, the death of martyrs and to grind in the oil mills of the Andamans or to pine and wither away in the modern Bastilles of the Indian Government, can India ever hope to regain her lost freedom. But I am afraid India is not in a mood to make such sacrifices or heroisms for her freedom to-day.

CONGRESS—A LIBERAL FEDERATION.

These are the two stern realities of the present political situation in our country to-day, whatever the optimists may say to the contrary. I do not believe in self-deception. We have long deceived ourselves and it will be right and proper and at the same time conducive to our interest to cease deceiving ourselves by entertaining false illusions about the political situation in our country to-day. I do not want to cast a gloom of despondency, but I want my countrymen to take a right stock of our National forces. Communalism of the West type has thoroughly poisoned our political life and there is an utter lack of sincerity, spirit of sacrifice and heroism in our public political workers, a large majority of whom are mere arm-chair politicians, who are satisfied only with exploding in the Council halls or public assemblies or in the Press. We have once again drifted into the old mendicancy-spirit of our Liberal-friends, though we still choose to label ourselves by the high-sounding appellation of Non-Co-operators. The Congress to-day, in spite of its high-sounding resolutions, is in real practice a Liberal Federation.

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT.

When such is the political condition of India, the only way of giving a fight to the British bureaucracy, is to present a united front. Presentation of a united front is possible only when a maximum agreement has been brought about among the various communities and parties of India. Hence a compromise or a policy of give-and-take is an absolute necessity. This is the stern reality of to-day's situation in our country. We cannot like 1920-21 ride roughshod over the opinions of other parties and communities, for we were then strong and determined. To-day we are weak and irresolute. And what we lack in strength and determination, heroisms and sacrifices, we must make up by numbers and unanimities. Hence the necessity of a Hindu-Muslim Pact, of an All-Parties' Agreement. My whole political temperament rebels against these pacts and compromises. But no man can transcend the limitations of his time and environments. We must therefore accept the method of national pacts and agreements and compromises as the best way under the circumstances for forcing out our Swarajya from the British bureaucracy. And when by means of these pacts and agreements, we shall have succeeded in reinvigorating our national life, we shall have no more necessity of these very pacts. With me, therefore, these pacts and agreements are only a means to an end. They will help to destroy communalism on the one hand and resuscitate the spirit of heroism and sacrifice in us now well-nigh crushed out of us by communalism; armed wherewith we shall march nobly and valiantly to our goal. And hence it is that those who are afraid of making sacrifices and heroisms to win our National Freedom are the stoutest opponents of these pacts. They shudder at the very thought of sacrifice and heroism. Hence they are Communalists. There is a fight to-day between the Communalists and Nationalists. Of course the result is still in the womb of time, no one can foretell it, but this much I can prophesy that if the Nationalists remain firm and determined, honest and intrepid and risk their all, they shall assuredly win all. Already signs are not wanting to lead me to this conclusion that the Nationalists will stand up boldly and fearlessly like the Arjuna of the eighteenth Adhyaya of the Gita and like him, shall they win a glorious victory.

GEN. NOBILE SAVED AT LAST
SWEDISH EXPEDITION'S SUCCESS

RESCUE WORK CONTINUES

LONDON, June 24.

Stockholm.—Mr. Tornberg, Head of the Swedish Arctic Expedition, has telegraphed to the Chief of the Ministry of Defence: "Nobile has been saved. Rescue work continues."—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR AMUNDSEN

SWEDISH AND FINNISH AIRMEN ACTIVE

LONDON, June 24.

Rome.—An official communique says that the Swedish Air Expedition, has telegraphed to the Chief of the Ministry of Defence: "Nobile has been saved. Rescue work continues."—Reuter.

New flights over a wider field will be made in conjunction with the Swedish and Finnish airmen to search for the portion of "Italia's" crew which remained with the airship.

There is no further news regarding the crew of Italia.

"Sealer Braganza" which is returning to Kingsbay with the Norwegian aeroplanes to search for Capt. Amundsen has been held up by icebergs in the North Cape.—Reuter.

NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION

TO BE BASED ON SINGLE CHAMBER

LONDON, June 24.

Madrid.—Primo de Rivera, has written a

PLACATING THE INDEPENDENTS

MR. MACDONALD'S NEW MOVE

According to a Free Press Message from London, opinion in the Lobby is that, in his talk with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar made clear what the Congress position in regard to the Statutory Commission was, namely, that the Congress repudiates the very preamble of the Reform Act which lays down the responsibility of the Parliament to determine each measure of advance consistent with the co-operation of the people received and that what would satisfy the Congress is nothing less than what would be of the nature of a Round Table Conference between Indian leaders and the Government with a view to devise effective means establishing full responsible Government within a stated period. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, it is reported, expressed the view that he considered these demands as impractical and was of the opinion that there was no basis for negotiations between the Congress view-point and that of the Labour Party. But as regards the stand taken by Mr. Jinnah, Indian Liberals, Responsivists, etc., Mr. MacDonald, it is stated, held that except in regard to the mode of securing the objective, there was not any fundamental conflict between the demands of these parties for Indian participation in the inquiry on equal and effective terms. Mr. MacDonald holds that the Indian Legislative Committee could attain equal status and exercise equal powers without Royal Warrant appointment while Mr. Jinnah, as he had made clear in India, holds that unless the Indian Committee derive its authority from the same source as the Simon Commission it cannot effectively attain equality or exercise equal status. TO IGNORE CONGRESS VIEW-POINT? Mr. MacDonald is reported to have expressed the view that considering that differences between the Indian opinion represented by Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar and others of that way of thinking and leaders of the Labour Party in regard to the Commission issue are non-essential, it would be a great pity if no understanding was reached even now which would secure to the Commission co-operation of politically minded India excluding the Congress, if the Congress should still hold out even after Mr. Jinnah and others have been satisfied.

Mr. Jinnah is understood to have been completely non-committing. It is believed that Mr. MacDonald would on his own initiative enter into negotiations with Sir John Simon and Lord Birkenhead with a view to secure terms which would satisfy Indian leaders of Mr. Jinnah's way of thinking. Lord Birkenhead is said to be unsympathetic while Sir John Simon is said to be anxious to explore every avenue of reconciliation. One argument of Mr. Ramsay Mac-

donald in this connection, it is reported, is that, Indian politicians have shown their inferiority complex by their attitude towards the Commission and Sir John Simon and have been totally misled by the left wing and Communist politicians in this country, who have been profuse in their sympathy for Indian extremists but have done nothing and are capable of doing nothing for the Indian cause.

FIRST FINDERS OF GENERAL NOBILE

REWARD OF HUNDRED THOUSAND LIRE

LONDON, June 24.

Rome.—The Government Committee has awarded Maddalena and his comrades as the first finders of General Nobile one hundred thousand lire.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF CAPT. AMUNDSEN

LONDON, June 24.

Rome.—It is officially stated that Major Penzo in the seaplane Marina One left Kingsbay on the morning of June 23 and searched the west coast of Spitzbergen, but found no trace of Captain Amundsen and Commandant Guilbaud.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 24.

Rome.—Discount rate of Bank of Italy has been reduced from six per cent. to five-and-half per cent.—Reuter's Special.

LEGAL STABILISATION OF FRANC

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

LONDON, June 24.

Paris.—The bill for the legal stabilisation of the franc contains thirteen articles. It provides that the forced currency established on 5th August 1914 shall be abolished. The new franc of the fineness of 900/1000ths will consist of 65.5 milligrammes of gold. The Bank of France must assure the convertibility of the notes into gold, but is entitled to limit the exchange of gold for paper to the amount to be fixed by agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Bank of France. The Bank must maintain a gold reserve in bullion and coin at least equal to thirty-five per cent. of the total bank notes in circulation. The minting of hundred franc gold pieces is authorised. Five and ten franc pieces will be minted to an amount not exceeding three milliard francs to replace the existing notes. The law prohibiting exportation of gold and silver-bullion or coin is repealed.—Reuter's Special.

BILL ADOPTED BY FINANCE COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 24.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber has adopted the whole of the Stabilisation Bill by 32 votes to one, with eight abstentions.—Reuter.

STABILISATION OF FRANCE

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—France is being stabilised at the rate of one-twenty-four point twenty-one.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 24.

The text is issued of Senator Kellogg's draft of the Anti-War Treaty addressed to fourteen nations including Japan, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other signatories of the Locarno Treaty, British Dominions and India. It consists of two main articles firstly, solemnly condemning recourse to war for solution of international controversies and renouncing it as the instrument of national policy, and secondly, agreeing that the solution of all disputes of whatsoever character shall never be sought except by pacific means.—Reuter.

SWARAJ THROUGH INTER-COMMUNAL AMITY

ISLAM'S GREAT LESSON OF TOLERATION

NEED FOR PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF OTHER CULTURES AND RELIGIONS

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Under the auspices of the Ahmadyia community a crowded public meeting was held at the Albert Hall Calcutta on Sunday evening under the presidency of Sir P. C. Roy. The object of the meeting was to bring about inter-communal amity by a proper understanding of each other's religion and ideals. There was a good gathering of Mahomedans while the Hindus also were in evidence. Among others the following attended: Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Dr. Abdullah Suhrawardy, Mr. A. C. Dutta, Mr. A. H. Ghosh, Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman, Mrs. Chakravarty, Dr. Mufti Mahomed Sadiq of Qadian, Dr. Moreno, Mrs. Moreno, Mr. S. C. Chatterjee, Swami Viswanand and others.

A STEP TOWARDS COMMUNAL AMITY.

Sir P. C. Roy opening the proceedings of the evening said that it was a great pleasure to him to see a mixed gathering of Hindus and Muslims and Christians. He was greatly honoured by the invitation of the Ahmadyia Community to preside over the meeting and he was struck by their catholicity. He welcomed the movement which the Ahmadyias inaugurated for bringing about inter communal amity.

Continuing he pointed out that Islam always struck him as a great equaliser of humanity and taught the brotherhood of men. Referring to the preponderance of the Mahomedan element in North and East Bengal, he repudiated the suggestion that Islam was thrust on the people by the sword. The Islamic population was very large throughout Asia. The doctrine of equality preached by Islam was admired and that is why Islam was accepted by such a large section of humanity.

He referred to the great need for greater intimacy between Hindus and Muslims which enable people to kill their prejudices. He then referred to abstinence, moderation and self-restraint which Islam preached, and illustrated his remarks by referring to the second Khalif in Islam. He regretted that in Calcutta there was a great gulf between the two communities which should be bridged. The internal dissensions had made the people the laughing-stock of the world and this must cease.

THE GREAT LESSON OF ISLAM.

Dr. Mufti Mahomed Sadiq of Qadian said that Mahomed was a great Reformer. He removed many evil habits, for instance the habit of drinking from the Arabs and he gave them not only knowledge but also power to improve themselves. In his practical life he worked out the problems of life and uplifted humanity. His teachings were for all and taught Mahomedans to respect other teachers and other religions. So they must respect Moses, Christ, Ram and Krishna. Islam preaches a great lesson of toleration and under it all could remain in their own religions and yet mix with the Muslims.

Dr. Moreno welcomed the organisation which he thought was for bringing together all parties. But in bringing about that union of parties care should be taken to see that the interests of minorities were protected. He welcomed the movement inaugurated by the Ahmadyia Community.

CALL OF INTER-COMMUNAL AMITY.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal speaking said that the call of inter-communal amity was a sacred call that came to him as a man who tried in his own way to worship God. It was call to him as an Indian—as a member of the Commonwealth of India (not a commonwealth in the technical or political sense). India was a commonwealth in the sense in which every country was a commonwealth. He had tried to preach nationality in his own way, but the Indian nationality was different nationality from the nationality of the west. It was a superior type of nationality and its superiority was proved by the complexity of the structure. This larger and broader nationality was to be imitated by Europe if she wanted to save herself for the days of smaller nationalities were gone and the days of Empire had come.

MEANING OF SWARAJ.

By Swaraj he never understood either a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj. It was to be a Hindu Muslim Raj or better still a Raj for all people.

Hinduism and Islam had both elements of the culture and religion of Hindus and Muslims by each other. It was only in lower stages that there were sectarian differences which ceased to exist in higher stages. The greatest gift of Islam to the world was the doctrine. There was no God but God and the true abode of that God was the human heart. A temple and mosque should be equally sacred to all, Islam and Hinduism and both from their oriental character profound unities. Hindus and Muslims should do well to study each others religion and culture.

Mrs. Chakravarty welcomed the organisation and said that ladies from both communities should start a similar one.

MORE MONEY FOR MILITARY MOLOCH

EIGHT CRORES FOR MODERNISATION

NOVEL DISARMAMENT POLICY

CALCUTTA, June 24.

"Forward" publishes what it describes as a memorandum issued by Sir Andrew Sken, Chief of the General Staff, to the different Commands, containing the notes of a lecture recently delivered at the headquarters on army finance and economy within the army. The memorandum, as published, says that owing to the developments that have taken place in foreign armies, the Army in India needs to spend during the next few years a minimum of eight crores of rupees on the modernisation of armament equipments, besides the sum normally available for the purpose. The memorandum adds that the Government of India have recognised, in view of the urgent need for equipping the army on modern lines, that the policy of progressive reduction of military expenditure must temporarily be abandoned, and have recently come to an agreement with the Commander-in-Chief.

The Government, it states, have also recognised that for the time being, the grant for military expenditure should be created a net grant, which means that the Finance Member should make no call on army savings. Concluding, the memorandum emphasises that the army is seriously short of the essentials of war.—A. P.

NOTHING SURPRISING

DR. NARANG ON SIMON'S LATEST

LAHORE June 23.

The announcement made by the Secretary of State to the Viceroy that the Simon Commission has accepted the terms proposed by the Punjab Council Committee in their resolution of June 2, has been received here with great satisfaction by the members of the Punjab Council Committee and the leaders of various schools of political thought. They compliment the Secretary of State and Sir John Simon and his colleagues for the full concession made and the fair and frank spirit in which it has been made.

NOTHING SURPRISING.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, who as is now well-known, was primarily responsible for the resolution, and who later carried on an agitation in the press for its adoption by the Commission, in an interview with the representative of the Associated Press said: "I am very glad that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have acceded to the wishes of the Punjab Reform Committee as expressed in their resolution of June 2. I am not surprised at the announcement at all. This is as it should have been. As stated in my letter to the 'Civil and Military Gazette', I cannot believe that Sir John Simon could be so unreasonable as not to accept our most reasonable request, in spite of the criticism made by some people and the pessimistic views expressed by them. There is really no such thing as a settled fact in politics, and every reasonable suggestion if backed by earnestness, is bound to be accepted sooner or later. I feel very grateful to the press both Indian and Anglo-Indian for their whole-hearted support in the matter. The communication from the Secretary of State is frank and fair, and I am glad that no 'diplomatic' language has been used in it, and it has been made absolutely clear that the members of the Committee and the Commission would be placed on terms of perfect equality, so far as the examination of the witnesses and the inspection of documents are concerned."

Asked if there was now any apprehension of any member of the Committee refusing to sit with the Commission, Dr. Narang said he did not think so, as having got what they wanted, they could not now with any show of reason refuse to work with the Commission. "This, however, does not mean that they are going to say 'ditto' to all the Commission may say I hope and expect that in the discharge of their duties entrusted to them by the Legislative Council, they will act conscientiously and independently, and in the best interests of the country."

A WISE CONCESSION.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, President of the Central Muslim Party in the Legislative Assembly interviewed said: "I am very glad to see that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have conceded the right of Indians to enjoy equal status with them when evidence will be taken in camera. This is a wise concession, and will, I hope, remove the obstacles in the way of the formation of committees in other provinces to co-operate with the Commission. I think it was a just and right demand on the part of Indians, and its attainment facilitates their joint work for the amelioration of India's political destiny.—A. P.

APOLOGIA FOR 'THOROUGH' POLICY

(Continued from page 7.)
ceived by Government. These were examined by the Revenue Member, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Settlement Commissioner jointly in March last, and, as a result, the grouping of 20 villages was changed, the effect being in every case to lower the rates of assessment. This decision was made public in a Press Note dated 22nd March 1928.

EXHAUSTIVE ENQUIRY.

9. I have gone exhaustively into the history of this case in order that your Chamber may not be left under the impression that, from the beginning, my Government did not give every opportunity to the cultivators to represent their case. The results of the enquiries held into the representations have been that on the first two my Government confined the increase of the assessment to 20 per cent, instead of 30 per cent or 20 per cent, and on the third they reduced the grouping and consequently the assessment of 20 villages. I can recall no case during my tenure of office in which such exhaustive consideration has been given to a settlement, or in which the results have been so satisfactory to the cultivators.

10. I would now turn to a matter which is carefully avoided by those who are agitating about the Bardoli settlement, but which nevertheless is very significant. I have pointed out that the Chaurasi Taluka was settled by Mr. Jayakar "pari passu" with that of Bardoli. The same procedure was followed in regard to that settlement throughout, and the orders of Government were issued on the same day. The conditions of the two Talukas are almost identical, and the representations made against the Chaurasi settlement were often joint ones in reference both to it and the Bardoli settlement. The deputation of the 29th March 1927, led by Messrs. Naik, and Shivdasani, dealt with both. Now the effect of the settlement has been that the new rates for Chaurasi exceed those for the corresponding groups in Bardoli by 24, 29 and 37 per cent respectively. In spite of this circumstance which would suggest that they had a greater grievance than the people of Bardoli, the people of Chaurasi have not had resort to the measures taken by the people of Bardoli, and, of a total revenue demand of Rs. 3,00,000 for the current year, they have paid up to date all but Rs. 19,599. Evidently, therefore, they are not conscious of a sense of injustice. It must be clear to all who will see that, if the revenue can be paid in Chaurasi, it can be paid in Bardoli, and that the reason why it is not being paid is that there is a deliberate campaign not to do so. I would ask your Chamber to consider what other explanation there can possibly be, or what attitude towards such a campaign Government could have adopted other than the one which they have done.

'FOLLOWED ORDINARY PROCEDURE'

11. Mr. Lalji Naranji is also asked to resign to protest against the methods which Government have utilised in enforcing their demands. Government have again followed the ordinary procedure laid down, and I can find no evidence that any step which has been taken by any official of Government is not in strict accordance with the law.

12. You state that a request has been made, which is regarded by large sections of the people as a very reasonable one, for an independent enquiry by an official of Government. I may remind you that the request put forward was for an independent enquiry, and no mention was made of such an enquiry by an official of Government.

13. As a matter of fact, the request for an independent enquiry by an official of Government has already been accorded to, for the present Revenue Member, Mr. Hatch who is acting as such in the absence of Mr. Rieu on leave who is a very experienced Revenue Officer, and who has had nothing whatever to do with the Bardoli settlement, has very carefully investigated—bringing an entirely fresh mind to the matter—the re-assessment, and he has assured Government that there is no doubt whatever in his mind that Government is acting not only fairly, but generously, in its re-assessment of Bardoli Taluka. There is ample evidence, further to that which I have stated in previous paragraphs, that this is correct in the fact that more purchasers are coming forward to buy the land, necessarily forfeited under the law for non-payment of taxes, than there is land available for them.

14. If there are any other points I can make clear, please let me know. I have answered you at considerable length as there seems to be so much misunderstanding on this matter, and you are, of course, entitled to make any use of this letter that you desire.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON

MR. MODY'S REJOINDER.

(D. O. letter dated 4-6-28 from Mr. H. P. Mody to H. E. the Governor.)
"Dear Sir Leslie Wilson,—I beg to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of the 1st June and to say that I propose to call an early meeting of my Committee to discuss it. In the meantime, I desire to thank Your Excellency for the courtesy you have shown, and the trouble you have taken to explain at length the position of Government with regard to the situation at Bardoli.

From the concluding portion of your

letter, I take it that if for any reason the Chamber decide to publish this correspondence, Your Excellency would have no objection to it.

I shall communicate with you further in the matter after my Committee has come to a decision.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) H. P. MODY.

(Copy of D. O. letter dated 7th June 1928 addressed by Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay):—

"Since writing to you on the 4th, my Committee have had Your Excellency's letter before them. While greatly appreciating your courtesy in explaining at length the position of Government, my Committee have not been able to agree with Your Excellency, both on the question of the necessity of a fresh enquiry and with regard to the methods employed by Government to recover the revenue. They have asked me to deal with the matter, and to place before you certain considerations, which call for an immediate review of the whole position taken up by Government with regard to the enhancement of assessment and the manner in which it is sought to be enforced.

MR. JAYAKAR'S FAILURE.

2. I shall first deal with the procedure which Your Excellency has explained at length. My submission is that the Settlement Officer, Mr. Jayakar, failed entirely to carry out the "Instructions" laid down in the Settlement Manual both with regard to the enquiry which should be conducted on the spot and the preparation of materials on which a settlement officer's report should be based. He seems to have proceeded solely on the basis of the increase which has taken place in the value of the produce. The Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Anderson, rejected the most vital part of Mr. Jayakar's report as "irrelevant, and worse than that positively dangerous as affording no justification for his proposals and suggesting arguments against them." In view of Mr. Anderson's condemnation of the report, I venture to think that the best course for him would have been to recommend to Government the institution of a fresh enquiry. Instead he seems to have overhauled Mr. Jayakar's report and ultimately arrived at very nearly the same recommendations—the difference of one per cent, is trivial, and may be ignored—on an entirely new basis, viz.: rental values. In doing so, Mr. Anderson adopted a basis not at all warranted by the elaborate "Instructions for Settlement Officers" laid down in the Settlement Manual:—

"It must, however, be clearly understood that the argument for enhancements should be based primarily on the indirect evidence of the general considerations referred to in para 4 above and that the rental statistics should be employed only as a check to prevent the enhancement from going too high and as a guide to secure a proper distribution of the assessment between various groups." (Para 18, Chapter 8, Settlement Manual).

In view of this, it may be legitimately contended that Mr. Anderson was wrong in exclusively relying on rental statistics, particularly as in the present case they had not been carefully scrutinised, and were not of "considerable volume" as laid down by the Manual. Mr. Anderson in his report has remarked on the absence of scrutiny of the sales statistics prepared by Mr. Jayakar, and I cannot understand why he should have placed any greater reliance on the rental statistics prepared by the same Officer. Mr. Anderson's own conclusion that "at least half the total area is held by landlords who do not cultivate it" is in conflict with the table at page 12 of Mr. Jayakar's report, which shows that the total area held by non-agriculturists is not more than 23,995 acres out of a total area of 120,000 acres. These facts seem to me to vitiate the report of Mr. Anderson and to point forcibly to the necessity of instituting a fresh enquiry.

MR. MODY'S SUBMISSION.

3. Your Excellency has stated that Government had carefully weighed all objections, received deputations and otherwise taken into consideration all the factors of the situation before ultimately arriving at the figure of 22 per cent. My submission is that if the two reports which are the bases of the whole case on which Government rely are in contravention of the principles which should govern the revisions of assessments, no subsequent enquiry or consideration which Government may extend to the matter could be of any avail. In this view of the case, I do not think I need say anything with regard to the other points dealt with by Your Excellency to show the exhaustive nature of the enquiry and the consideration with which Government had proceeded in the matter.

4. I now come to paragraph 10 of Your Excellency's letter where you refer to the case of Chaurasi. I am afraid I am unable to follow the precise line of argument Your Excellency has adopted. So far as I know, the people of Chaurasi in no way lagged behind the people of Bardoli in submitting objections and representations and adopting other measures of a like character. If they have not gone to the length to which the agriculturists of Bardoli have, I do not think that the conclusion can be drawn from it that they have no grievances. I understand that most of the occupants of lands in Chaurasi are non-agriculturists and absentee land-

lords, and that, perhaps, explains their submission to the enhancements which have been imposed upon them. In any case in view of the fact that they have protested against the increased assessments by methods which regarded as open to them, I do not think that any conclusions as to the propriety of the assessments in Bardoli could be justified.

METHODS OF ENFORCING DEMANDS.

5. I shall next refer as briefly as I can to the methods which Government have thought fit to adopt to enforce their demands. I wonder if Your Excellency's Government realise the very strong feeling which prevails over the employment of an element of the population whose presence is generally calculated to terrorise law-abiding and inoffensive village folk. You state that you can find no evidence that any step which has been taken by any of the officials is not in strict accordance with law. The allegations which have been freely made in the Press and from the platform during the last few days supported, as they now are, by affidavits made by women who have suffered in various ways at the hands of the Pathans cannot be ignored, and are sufficient condemnation of the methods employed for the recovery of the land revenue. I would also like to bring to Your Excellency's attention the cases in which, for the recovery of a few hundred rupees, lands worth thousands of rupees have been confiscated, and in addition moveables have been attached and disposed of for amounts greatly below their value. I am aware of the wide powers vested in Revenue Officers for the purpose of recovering land revenue, but I submit with all deference to Your Excellency, that the methods referred to above savour of vindictiveness on the part of Government in whose name these measures are being adopted.

6. In paragraph 13 of Your Excellency's letter you say that "Mr. Hatch has very carefully investigated the re-assessment." In this connection I regret to have to observe that in the absence of a personal investigation, Mr. Hatch could only have proceeded on the materials before him, and in view of the very defective nature of these materials, his conclusions cannot be said to possess any special value.

PURCHASE OF FORFEITED LANDS.

7. One other point, and this has reference to Your Excellency's statement that "more purchasers are coming forward to buy the land necessarily forfeited under the law for non-payment of taxes than there is land available for them." I wonder if Government are prepared to give full details with regard to the transactions which have taken place and the price at which these lands have been disposed of. In the absence of such information, it is impossible to deduce any conclusions from the mere fact that there should be bidders for the lands which have been forfeited. If, as might be the case, the forfeited lands are being sold for considerably under their market value, Your Excellency will see that no weight can be attached to such a circumstance.

8. With regard to paragraph 12 of Your Excellency's letter, I need only refer you to the letter dated 4th May addressed by Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai to Mr. Ker and Mr. Ker's reply to it dated the 8th May.

9. I feel I have replied to Your Excellency's letter as fully and as frankly as you would wish me to do. I venture to submit, with all the emphasis at my command, that in view of all the circumstances of the case, Government would be well advised in immediately ordering a fresh enquiry. Since this question began to engage the attention of the public in Bombay I have been at some pains to study the available materials of the case and have come to the conclusion, without being swayed in the least by sentiment, that this is eminently a case in which Government should rise superior to considerations of prestige and not hesitate to meet a demand, which has the support of not merely those who may be said to be directly concerned in the agitation but also of a large body of responsible public opinion which cannot be said to have any personal interest in the matter.

10. I regret it was not possible for me to deal with the matter earlier. I received Your Excellency's letter on the 3rd, the 3rd and the 4th were holidays, and the earliest day on which I could convene a meeting of my Committee was the 6th. In view of the urgency of the matter I am sending this by a special messenger, and I would request that Your Excellency will be pleased to deal with it as promptly as you were kind enough to do with regard to my letter of 30th May.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(D. O. letter dated 9th June 1928 from H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody):

"My dear Mr. Mody,—As you have asked me in your letter of the 7th June—which I only received last night—as it went to Mahabaleshwar and I had arrived in Poona—for a very early reply, I am answering it without delay, so far as I can from the material at my immediate disposal. You will, of course, understand that the details to which you refer in paras 2 and 3 of your letter necessarily require a certain amount of examination, which they will receive with as little delay as possible.

2. There are two points in connection with our correspondence on this subject to which I think it right to draw your attention. It strikes me that there is, from a practical point of view, an air of un-

reality about any correspondence relating to a matter in which one party is unable, from the nature of the case, to enter into negotiations. I have considered, and I am prepared to consider, as I have always done, the criticisms and suggestions of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and to give them all the attention that they deserve; but I cannot help realising that the Chamber is not in a position to negotiate an agreement with Government on behalf of the people of Bardoli Taluka.

3. The second point to which I wish to draw your attention is that the information at the disposal of the Chamber, regarding the methods of collection that have been adopted in Bardoli Taluka, is necessarily derived from one side only, and the conclusions reached on that information are, of course, subject to limitations which are, in the circumstances, unavoidable.

4. You are yourself familiar and many members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber must be familiar, with what usually takes place in the course of an industrial dispute. Questions of hours and rates of wages arise, and matters of figures and percentages have to be discussed. As soon, however, as a strike takes place, the merits of the case recede into the background, and an entirely different issue at once predominates, namely, whether the industry is to be conducted by the Strike Committee or by the Owners. The declaration of a strike necessarily removes from the plane of discussion all question of the merits of the case. Without pressing too far an analogy, which is not in all respects complete, you will see that a very similar position has arisen in Bardoli. Up till the date on which passive resistance was started, the merits of the revenue settlement were open to discussion; but, as soon as the policy of direct action was adopted, that issue was taken out of the hands both of Government and of the members of the Legislative Council from Gujarat who corresponded with Government on the subject. I may here remind you that the first letter received from Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai and other Gujarat Members was dated the 18th of April, some considerable time after civil disobedience has been started at Bardoli.

5. I am afraid I cannot say more on this subject at present. But I shall send you a further communication as soon as the details to which you have referred in paras 2 and 3 of your letter have been examined.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON.

TELEGRAM SENT TO MR. MODY.

(Telegram dated 13th June 1928 from the Private Secretary, to H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody):—

"Your last letter re: Bardoli regret further reply not ready. Will be sent shortly. Hope your Committee will not be inconvenienced. Private Secretary, Governor."

(D. O. Letter dated 13-6-28 from Mr. H. P. Mody to H. E. the Governor):—

"Dear Sir Leslie Wilson,—I write to thank Your Excellency for the prompt acknowledgment you have kindly sent me of my letter dated the 7th June. As you are going to send a further communication on the subject, I do not propose to deal at present with the points you have raised in your letter under reply.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) H. P. MODY.

GOVERNOR'S FURTHER LETTER.

Letter dated 14-6-28 from H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody:—

My dear Mr. Mody,—As promised in my letter of the 9th June, and in my telegram of yesterday's date, I now send you my remarks on the details to which you refer in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter of the 7th June.

2. Your first argument is that Mr. Jayakar failed entirely to carry out the instructions laid down in the Settlement Manual, and you appear to have arrived at that conclusion by assuming that enquiries were not made on the spot and you also assume that Mr. Jayakar seems to have proceeded solely on the basis of the increase in the value of the produce. Both these assumptions appear to me to be incorrect. As regards the first, as will be shown later, there is no reason to doubt Mr. Jayakar's facts. As regards the second, Mr. Jayakar's report would have been very short indeed if he had dealt only with the point you mention, instead of its being a document of many printed pages, and giving, so far as I can see, all the information usually required in connection with every revision settlement as laid down by the instructions of Government.

3. The facts upon which Mr. Jayakar relied, and the conclusions which he derived from them, are, of course, quite separate questions, and should not be confused together. With regard to the accuracy of his facts, particularly in regard to rentals, the Settlement Commissioner, who was himself about five years Collector of Surat and knew the district well, went to Bardoli and also to Chaurasi and checked a proportion of Mr. Jayakar's figures and found them quite correct, and had no reason to mistrust them. The details about rents given by Mr. Jayakar are confined to areas rented for cash, and are not even for all of those areas, but only for those instances which, according to the instructions of Govern-

ment, could be accepted as fair market rents. It must be remembered that Mr. Jayakar has discarded, as he is required to do, many cases of rent which seemed to him to be too high, influenced by debt transactions or other relations, which detracted from their value as market rents.

4. With regard to Mr. Jayakar's conclusions, the criticism of the Settlement Commissioner was that Mr. Jayakar had supplied proper information but had not made the right use of it. All that was necessary for a true understanding was contained in the report and the appendices, and, in the opinion of the Commissioner, these facts had not been properly used. The Settlement Commissioner, whose insistence on the test of rental value is well-known, himself applied to the problem the examination of rental statistics which were provided in Mr. Jayakar's report.

THE TRUE TEST.

5. You, in common with others, object to the test of the rental value, but it is forgotten that, with the vastly more accurate and detailed measurements and records in the possession of Government, there are correct materials on which to judge the incidence of the assessment by the test of rentals. Mr. Anderson, and many others, claim they are a much surer test than produce, markets, communications, general conditions etc., as by them alone the relation of land revenue to the income from land can be accurately judged. The important point, however, is that the Settlement Commissioner reached conclusions from his independent point of view almost exactly the same as those of Mr. Jayakar. The fact, also, that practically the same results were reached by entirely different methods is surely rather an argument in favour of the correctness of the result than otherwise, and if, in the end, Government decided to reduce the increase which was justified by two independent methods of investigation, I am sure you cannot have fault to find with us on that account.

6. You appear to think that there is a serious discrepancy between Mr. Anderson's statement that "at least half the total area is held by landlords who do not cultivate it" and the table given in Mr. Jayakar's report. The table at page 12, to which you refer, divides the lands between agriculturists and non-agriculturists. There is no discrepancy, because the two things do not relate to the same matter, but the discrepancy arises by your assuming that the "non-agriculturists" and "landlords who do not cultivate" are synonymous, which of course they are not. There are also large areas belonging to landlords who, although never cultivating themselves, still, expect to be reckoned as agriculturists. Enquiries made in a block of villages in Valod Peta show that about half is let to tenants excluding areas cultivated by hired, or 'hali' labour.

7. If it were true, as you suggest, that the two reports to which you refer are prepared in contravention of the principles which should govern the revision of assessments, I should certainly agree with you that further enquiry is absolutely necessary, but I am satisfied that these reports have been most carefully prepared. Here I should like to point out to you that you seem to attach too much importance to the report of officers which are really made to Government to enable them to come to their own conclusions. In a revision settlement, there is not only the report of the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner, but there are various other officers, whose reports are before Government before a decision is reached. As I have already pointed out to you, in this particular instance there were also exceptional opportunities for the Hon. the Revenue Member to form his judgment, as he had prolonged discussions with the members of the Legislative Council who placed all their facts and arguments before him.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S HOPE.

8. I have written at some length on this question, which you also dealt with, and rightly so, at considerable length, but I have done so in the hope that so full an exposition of the case will carry conviction of the sound information and reasonable judgment with which my Government decided this issue.

9. In my last letter of the 9th instant, written immediately in reply to yours at your request, I rather overlooked the main object of your previous letter, which was to ask for information from me in order to assist you and your Committee in advising Mr. Lalji Naranji. I mentioned the difficulty, which was very present in my mind, and is now, of Government not being in a position to negotiate, and my idea in doing so was not to suggest, as perhaps might be read into my letter, that I, in any way, resented the enquiries which, on behalf of the Chamber, you were making of me, but rather in the hope that the Chamber might assist Government to bring this unfortunate dispute to an end.

10. Already this letter is far too long, but I must refer to one more question, namely, your statement that lands have been confiscated and disposed of at prices greatly below their value. I shall be grateful if you will supply me with details, and I will have enquiries made. It is, I know, a fact that some such land has been declared forfeited, this is strict-

ly in accordance with the law. The owners of such lands could have avoided their forfeiture and sale by paying the assessment due, and, in every case, owners have been given ample time and opportunity to do so. Any owners know well the law on the subject, and that, when any land is forfeited under the Land Revenue Code for failure to pay assessment, such land no longer belongs to him, and it rests with Government to dispose of it at any price and in any way Government may think fit. There is no vindictiveness in this, as you suggest there may be a favour of. It is the consequence known to all occupants. The remedy was in the hands of the occupants, but they did not choose to avail themselves of it.

11. I have had some of the allegations about the Pathans investigated, and I find that there is no substance in them. As, however, you are now aware, in order to meet what appeared to be a general desire, the Pathans are being withdrawn.

12. I shall be glad to reply to any further questions you may wish to put to me on behalf of your Chamber or yourself, but I hope I have fairly covered the main points, in this letter, to which you referred in yours of the 7th instant.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON.

TEXT OF TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED

Telegram dated 16-6-28 from Mr. H. P. Mody to H. E. the Governor:—

"Have convened meeting of my Committee on Monday afternoon to discuss Your Excellency's letter. In view, however, of the grave situation that exists and the developments which must inevitably follow—I beg to suggest that Your Excellency will convene as early as possible a Conference where outstanding points of difference can be threshed out. At such Conference I must secure presence of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and possibly Mahatma Gandhi. Should you desire to discuss this suggestion with me personally I shall be glad to wait upon Your Excellency to-morrow Sunday. Hope I shall receive Your Excellency's reply before nine this evening to enable me to catch night train.

H. P. MODY,
"Cumballa Hill."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Telegram dated 16-6-28 from H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody:—

"I must consult my colleagues before I can give you definite reply and would suggest your coming later: than to-morrow. Will write as soon as possible.—Leslie Wilson."

D. C. letter, dated 17th June 1928, from H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody:—

"My dear Mr. Mody,—I received your telegram just as I was leaving for the unveiling ceremony of the Shivaji Memorial, and hastily sent off the telegram, which I hope you received, so as to catch you in time for you to make any arrangements with reference to your suggestion to come to Poona and discuss your proposal with me to-day.

You will understand, I know, that I cannot act in a matter such as this, or deal, in any way, by myself, and I must, of course, consult my colleagues in Government. I could not possibly do so before Monday, and I feared that I should, therefore, only be wasting your time if I accepted your kind offer to come to Poona, for I could not give any considered reply by to-day to the proposals in your telegram.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON."

MEETING AT POONA SUGGESTED.

Telegram dated 18-6-28 from H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. P. Mody:—

"Reference your telegram of Saturday: Before Your Committee comes to any decision I would suggest that as it is almost impossible to put case on both sides more fully by further correspondence you and representatives of your Committee should come to meet us in Poona when convenient to you and discuss matter with us—Governor of Bombay."

Telegram dated 19-6-28 from Mr. H. P. Mody to H. E. the Governor:—

"Many thanks for your telegrams and letter. I shall be glad to wait on Your Excellency on Friday morning if convenient to you. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji will accompany me. Kindly communicate to me the time and place of the interview.—H. P. Mody."

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

The Conference was held on Friday, the 22nd June 1928 and from the statement issued to the Press, it will be seen that negotiations are in progress to bring about a settlement.

PERSIAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE

"As-Siyasat" of Cairo writes on the authority of a message from Teheran, dated May 23:—

The Persian Parliament has awarded its assent to the legal measure which requires the despatch of a hundred Persian students, in the next six years, to Europe to acquire learning in the European Universities. The measure curtails an annual expenditure of thirty thousand guineas.—"Muslim Outlook."



The best
Baby can get

In 4 sizes
of all Chemists
and Stores

Send 4d. in stamps
for sample to—
HUTCHINSON & Co. Ltd.
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all
Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising

The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time. He shakes the tree a little today, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.

Bombay Chronicle

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Avertisements is
"THE HINDU"
Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

SOHRAB F. BHAROOCHA MEMORIAL FUND

TO FOUND AN ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Architectural Association it was decided to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha, who was its President last year by founding an Architectural Library in his name.

This idea has appealed to all those to whom it has been mentioned, and that, for two good reasons. In the first place, Mr. Bharoocha was always fond of books of study and knowledge, and in the second place, there is not a single suitable Architectural Library or Reading Room in this City.

Thus the proposed Memorial of "The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library" would be appropriate and exceedingly useful to professionals, students and to the artoying public of Bombay; and it is in this connection that we address this appeal to you for your generous response.

To begin with, a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,000/- will be required for the purchase of Architectural books, and furniture and fittings for the Library and Reading Room.

What concerns us most is the upkeep of the Library, which will require at least Rs. 150/- per month (Rs. 60/- rent of room, Rs. 30/- pay of one attendant, Rs. 30/- for subscriptions to periodicals and Rs. 30/- for stationery, lighting, fire insurance, sundry expenses etc).

The Committee suggests three ways of providing for this monthly expenditure of Rs. 150/-.

(1) To build up a Capital Fund by donations from friends and admirers of the deceased. (2) To secure monthly subscriptions from practising architects, etc., and firms allied to the profession. (3) To recover small fees from students joining the Library.

Of the three ways, the major burden will have to be borne by (1) and (2), and hence donations from friends and subscriptions from Architectural firms will be essential.

The Committee, therefore appeals to the public to become either donors or regular subscribers to the Library.

Crossed and Order Cheques should be made payable to "The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Memorial Fund".

SYRIAN WOMAN "LEADER"

ADVICE TO YOUTH

"As Syriyat" of Cairo has the following in its issue dated May 21:—

As already stated there has arrived at Damascus the wife of Doctor Abdul Rahman Shahbandar, the well-known Syrian Leader. Since her arrival she is perpetually receiving hosts of deputations. The lady, in response to the wishes of a deputation of the Syrian youths, remarked, "We lay the foundation, and it is for you, young men, to complete the structure. Your meeting makes me forget our personal afflictions and difficulties, and I hasten to convey the best wishes of my husband, a servant of the nation, and communicates to you his keen love of you." The lady deposed before a deputation of the journalists that her husband would not accept to return to Syria by virtue of the grant of some special amnesty, but will be the last man to return to Syria after the return of all the exiles.—"Muslim Outlook."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONEL

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, is granted leave of absence for a period of four months with effect from the 23rd June 1928.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah has on the forenoon of this day taken upon himself the execution of his office, as member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. Martin, C.L.E., I.C.S., is appointed to be a temporary member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, and the Hon. Mr. J. R. Martin on the forenoon of Saturday took upon himself the execution of his office.

Manvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., is appointed to be the Minister of the Bombay Government to administer transferred subjects in succession to the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, who has been appointed to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay; and the Hon. Minister took upon himself the execution of his office on Saturday in the forenoon.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday, the 22nd June:—

The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, the Hon. Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hatch, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur and Mrs. G. B. Pradhan, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiles, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteath, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen and Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Framji.

PORTLAND CEMENT



Complies with
the revised
(1925) British
Standard
Specification.

RAPID HARDENING

USE IT—AND—SAVE—MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT
COMPANY, LTD.

BO MAY PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF UNION

UNREST AMONG MEMBERS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—
Some time past the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union has been representing its legitimate grievances to the management for redress, chief among them being the following:

1. Revision of grades and pay. 2. Provident Fund and Casual Leave for Temporary staff. 3. Efficiency Bar Test. 4. Excess and shortage in Railway wagons. 5. House allowance for the subordinate staff. 6. Reduction of working hours during day and night. To this the Chairman of the Port Trust has been consistently replying that:—

(1). The present scales were sanctioned in 1920, the Chairman does not consider that there are any grounds which would justify further revision as asked for. (2). Provident Fund is denied on the plea that the men are daily wages paid members. Casual Leave is not granted as substitute is necessary. (3). The members of the staff who expect a rise in salary must show efficiency. The Chairman is not prepared to recommend to the Trustees to cancel the efficiency bar-test. (4). The dock clerks must be held responsible for shortages at destination and severe punishment must be inflicted. (5). No house allowance is granted according to Government rules. (6). Any further curtailment of the working hours would meet strong opposition from merchants and shippers.

The staff are considerably disappointed at this and they have now resolved to put before the Management their reasonable demands in a more determined manner. Failing which they desire to make common cause with other workers in the docks.

A special general meeting of the men will be called to press the point and arrangements are now rapidly being made for the same.

BRITISH AIRMEN IN MADRAS

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION FLIGHTS

MADRAS, June 23.

Messrs. Vincent and Newall, the British airmen, who have been giving exhibition flights in the city, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press stated that they intend staying in Madras a few days more, before going to Bangalore and Madras. It is their present intention to visit Secunderabad thereafter and from there proceed to the Ganges Valley. They expressed satisfaction at the successful flights they have had in the city and at the keen interest evinced in aviation by all classes of people many of whom availed themselves of the opportunity afforded for enjoying joy-rides.

LANDING FACILITIES IN S. INDIA

Questioned regarding landing facilities in Southern India, the airmen expressed the opinion that so far as they knew there was no good accommodation in any part south of Karachi in the shape of hangars, sheds, etc., and although the expense involved in providing these facilities might amount to much yet, it was worthwhile incurring such expenditure. Such facilities, they added, would be indispensable during the monsoon days, especially when civil aviation became more popular in the country.—A. P.

ILLUSORY CHARACTER OF PACT

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 23.

At a largely attended meeting of Hindus this evening under the chairmanship of Dr. Choithram, President, Sindhi Hindu Sabha, a resolution was passed without opposition against separation of Sindhi and the recent Hindu-Muslim pact fram-

THE NAME THAT
STANDS AS GUARANTEE
FOR
PURITY & PERFECTION

D. GOOPTU
ANTI-PERIODIC MIXTURE

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY
IT IS RECOGNISED AS THE
ONLY GENUINE REMEDY
FOR

MALARIA FEVERS
OBTAINABLE FROM CHEMISTS
AND STORES.

D. GOOPTU & Co.,
369, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA
Agency enquiries invited.



If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 30 PILLS Rs. 1 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASERAMAM
8 (C) Bairammatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawes, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

ed by some Hindu and Muslim gentlemen at Karachi.

Dr. Choithram explained the genesis of the Sindhi question.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram proposing the resolution discussed the merits of the separation of Sindhi and criticised the illusory character of the main items of the Pact relating to representation, finances and safeguards against communal legislation and showed that the Pact did not in any way solve the Sindhi question, and remove the objections against separation.—A. P.



Amrutanan

PAIN BALM

IS
UN-RIVALLED
AND
UN-EQUALLED

in the
cure of
Headache, Cold,
Rheumatism
and other bodily
Aches & Pains.

Bombay. Amrutanan Depots. Madras.



No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM

Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Meadows Street,
near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERFUL

Astrological Books.

You can become an Astrologer yourself and can tell the future of others wonderfully by reading the following books in lucid English.

"The Golden Key to your Fortune and Future" Rs. 1-0-0
"Great Indian Astrologer" Rs. 1-8-0
"Peeps into the Future" Rs. 1-0-0
Whole set Rs. 3-0-0, post free.

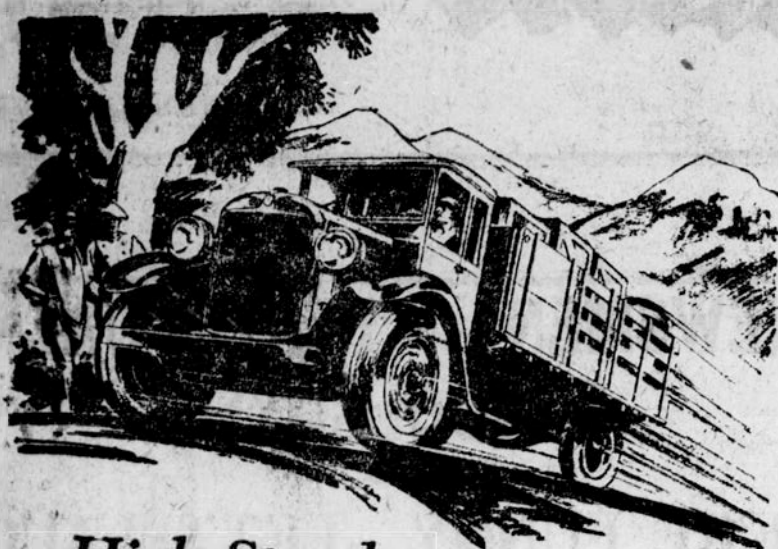
C. A. Johnson, Esq., 9, Serang Lang, Calcutta writes:—"Your books are beyond doubt the finest Treatises yet published in the annals of Astrology and Psychic Science. Every household should avail this golden opportunity thus securing a copy as a guide."

For copies apply to:—
THE KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BOOK-STALL,
VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-Tax
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax
And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.

Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony,
Bombay.



High Speed for Heavy Loads

Heavy loads may now travel at high speeds with perfect safety on the new 6-cylinder 2-Ton Graham Brothers Truck.

Business demands that goods move faster. And this new triumph of truck building—with 4-speed transmission and 4-wheel brakes (Lockheed Hydraulic)—makes it possible to move goods faster without risk and without sacrifice of economy.

	Prices
3/4 ton Commercial Chassis	Rs. 3100
1 ton Chassis	3850
1 1/2 ton Chassis	5500
2 ton Chassis	6500
Delivered Bombay	

Sole Agents—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY
Branches: LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The Bombay Samachar

Bombay's Test Medium.

Bombay is recognised as a typical Indian City and is considered an ideal test market.

Manufacturers and Merchants having meritorious merchandise must use the

Bombay Samachar

to reach their potential customers. The Bombay Samachar with its concentrated circulation reaches nearly every worth while prospect in this widely developed trade area.

'FORWARD'

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply once to:—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND

GRADUAL EXCLUSION FROM MINES

GOVERNMENT'S HALF-HEARTED MOVE

SIMLA, June 22.

The Government of India have followed their draft regulations published last week for prohibiting employment of women underground in mines by a communique announcing detailed proposals indicating that in the exempted mines (coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab) the number of women employed in the exempted mines from 1st April 1929 should not exceed the average number employed in 1926 and thereafter a ten per cent reduction in the number permissible would be made annually so that all women will be excluded from the 1st April 1939. In all other mines it is proposed that women should be prohibited from working finally from 1st April next.

The regulations relate only to underground workings and do not interfere with the employment of women labour in quarries and other open workings. Objections and suggestions relating to the regulations which are received before the 1st October will be considered by the Government.

DANGERS OF UNDERGROUND WORK

In referring the question the Government of India, after discussing the arguments against excluding women from coal mines in particular, observed: "But these considerations, important as they are, do not in the opinion of the Government of India outweigh the serious objections to the indefinite continuance of employment of women underground. Physical conditions in the majority of Indian coal mines are no longer such as to make it desirable that women should be employed in them. In only a very small percentage of such mines is there any arrangement for artificial ventilation. Workings are growing on an average steadily deeper and in many mines humidity is very high. The use of explosives has greatly increased in recent years and risks run by women in mines are increasing. In 1925, 38 women were killed in mining accidents and the number injured every year must be large.

UNSUITABLE CONDITIONS

The character of work and conditions under which it is done make it undesirable that women's employment underground be continued for longer than is necessary to enable the industry to adjust itself to the new conditions. Public opinion in India, apart from those directly interested, is strongly in favour of exclusion of women on the principle that women are not to be allowed to work underground in mines for long time. It has been accepted in nearly all the civilised countries and there are no sufficient reasons for continuing in India the practice generally abandoned elsewhere. Nor are the economic arguments entirely on one side. Exclusion of women has the support of a number of those persons closely acquainted with mining conditions who hope that it will tend to increase in the efficiency of labour and there is reason to believe that employment of women in a large number tends to lower rather than to raise the standard of living of the average miner. Further the fact that reform is desirable in principle and inevitable sooner or later is recognised even by those who are opposed to any immediate steps being taken.

THE QUESTION OF TIME

This being the case the question resolves itself into one of time and the points for consideration are: (1) Is the present time suitable for the initiation of reform? (2) What time should be allowed for completion of any programme for exclusion if it is adopted? As regards the first question there is no reason to believe that further delay will make the problem appreciably more simple. Demand for labour in the coal industry at any rate is now less keen than it has been for some years and the present time therefore in some respects is particularly suitable for taking the first step. It is quite possible that a change in the conditions may result in a large in-

crease in the demand for labour which would reinforce the opposition and increase dislocation to industry involved in the exclusion of women.

GRADUAL EXCLUSION

As regards the second question it is recognised that so far as it concerns the coal fields in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces any measures for the exclusion of women must be gradual in their operation. The summary exclusion of women would result in very serious dislocation of the industry and the enforcement of a measure of this kind would arouse the maximum of opposition and might prove completely impracticable. The Government of India accordingly proposed that except in the main coalfields and in the Punjab salt mines women should be excluded from underground working in mines from 1st July 1928 and that thereafter there should be put into operation in the main coalfields and in the Punjab salt mines a system of gradual exclusion which would result in the complete exclusion of women by June 30, 1935. After considering the replies received the Government of India observe that they consider that the time is now opportune for the initiation of measures designed to lead, within a specified period, to the exclusion of women from work underground in the mines. They have modified the original proposals mainly in the direction of extending the time for the gradual exclusion of women in coal mines and salt mines and hence the present announcement.—A. P.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN COLLEGES

INTERESTING DEBATE IN BOMBAY SENATE

UNIVERSITY BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The Bombay University Senate passed on Saturday the resolution of Principal G. N. Gokhale for the appointment of a committee to report how far it was advisable and feasible to inculcate a theistic attitude in the education. The Senate also agreed to the resolution of Mr. K. M. Munshi for the appointment of a University Publication Board and to start a University journal with an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that the regulations proposed by the Syndicate relating to the institution of a University Publication Board be approved and the Syndicate be requested to make an annual provision of Rs. 10,000 in the budget for that purpose. The regulations were as under:

The Syndicate shall appoint the members of the University Publication Board for a term of two years. The functions of the Publication Board shall be—(1) to administer the publication grants of the University; (2) to undertake the publication of—(a) a University Quarterly Journal, (b) such of the results of the School of Postgraduate Studies and Research as the Board may decide for publication, (c) any other work, literary or scientific, considered suitable by the Board, (d) text-books, if sanctioned by the Syndicate, (e) University Extension Lectures.

Dr. J. J. Modi moved an amendment for the omission of the word "quarterly" from the clause (a).

Dr. Modi said the hands of the Editor should not be tied down by making the journal quarterly. They knew that some time when an editor had no matter to fill up, he was tempted to insert articles which were not quite worthy of publication.

MR. DALVI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved another amendment that the proposal be referred back to the Syndicate for review. He said the institution of a university journal was only a minor part of the scheme submitted by the University Reform Committee and it would be better to take up the item after they had dealt with the most important parts of the scheme so that they might know what sum might really be allotted for the purpose. By pressing the proposal they would commit themselves to the expenditure of Rs. 10,000.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the amendment and said it was a wild scheme and could wait for some time. The finances of the university also, he said, were at a low ebb and would not permit them to launch into a scheme that would cost them Rs. 10,000 a year.

Mr. Dalvi's amendment being put to vote was lost. Mr. Munshi accepted the amendment of Dr. Modi which was agreed to in the amended form.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN COLLEGES

Principal G. N. Gokhale then moved: "That a Committee of persons (named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and report to the Senate, how far it is advisable and feasible to inculcate a theistic attitude in our education in general and in affiliated Colleges in particular."

PUTTING PREMISES ON ATHEISM
Principal Gokhale said there was a kind of materialism in their education.



"—I began to pick up"

A grateful Sanatogen user writes:

"This is just the story of the experience—so far as Sanatogen is concerned—of a very ordinary, prosaic, matter-of-fact man, who happens to work rather more with his head than with his fingers.

"I was beginning to get flabby, mentally, to hate the very thought of work, when I struck Sanatogen. Either Sanatogen or Providence—or in common gratitude one should say Sanatogen and Providence—has or have put me right again. For the first week I perceived no difference but from the end of the second week I began to pick up. Since then I have built rapidly."

This is far from being an isolated case. Hundreds of thousands of people take Sanatogen—and benefit by it. Why not you? Sanatogen must help you. It may not be as soon as the second week that you begin to pick up, but the goal, splendid health, is nearer than you may think.

Decide to try Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

They taught theory of atoms and so forth which put a premium on atheism in the system of education. The younger generation had no fear of God. In the university college there should be at least one man, though he thought that there should be all men, who could talk of God to the students. Sir Stanley Reed, former editor of "Times of India" recently speaking about Bombay in England, is reported to have said that Bombay was threatened with the life of materialism. Principal Gokhale, therefore, submitted that the university should take up the matter to inculcate in the younger generation the idea of God.

Principal S. B. Butani seconded the resolution.

WRONG ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS

Principal S. C. Sahani said the attitude of young men towards God and soul was distinctly wrong. The present day students did not know how they were related to themselves, to the world and to God. He, therefore, suggested to revive the study of history and also to introduce the study of theology and divinity.

Dr. J. J. Modi repudiated the idea that India was leaning towards materialism and atheism. Ten or twelve years ago, men who were passing as ordinary human beings, were now deified and worshipped in India. He, however, thought that the best way to give young students idea of God was to teach them theism.

Mr. T. K. Sahani opposed the resolution. Narrating his personal experience, he said that it was very difficult to enforce or inculcate the idea of God among the students. In Dayanand College, he said, Shastris were appointed to teach Vedas to the students every day for two hours but the experiment proved a failure. The best way to imbue the students with the idea of God was for the professors themselves to imbibe the spirit of God and practise in their lives moral and theistic principles.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried by 23 votes against 17.

Dr. Viegas then withdrew his resolution which was in the agenda in regard to the payment of travelling allowance to the members of the Senate.

ELECTRICITY FOR THANA MUNICIPALITY

LUXURY FOR 9 ROADS ONLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 20.

The City Fathers of the Thana Municipality decided yesterday by a majority of 10 to 4 to get the town supplied with electricity through the services of an Electric Company managed by Mr. Patel and others. Only nine roads in Thana will have the luxury of electric lights, while nearly three-fourths of the town will have to put up with kerosene oil lamps. The resolution was moved by Mr. Y. V. Navalkar. Mr. Ovallekar, a nominated member, opposed it tooth and nail, on the ground that the house was not provided with any information as to the additional cost per annum which the Municipality will have to bear by introducing electric lights in certain localities only. However, his speech seems to have fallen flat on those who had decided already how to vote for the luxury. It is to be seen however whether the contractors would accept the terms proposed by the Municipality.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Hon. Secretary announces the following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution:—

Anonymous, through Messrs. Lloyd's Bank Ltd. (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 100.

Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Pinchayot:—Bai Allan, in pious memory of her late mother and brother, Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of the deceased, Rs. 25; Mr. Naorojee Rattanjee Sutha of Ahmednagar, in pious memory of his late father Mr. Rattanjee, mother Bai Jivanbai and wife Bai Maneekbai, Rs. 25; Total Rs. 75.

Anonymous, in memory of the late Dr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, Rs. 51.

The Secretary, Lodge "Cyprus" No. 1350 E.C. Rs. 50.

Anonymous, in pious memory of the 15th anniversary of the late Seth Jijibhai Pestonjee Mistry, Rs. 35.

Mr. Rustom B. Bana, Rs. 30.

Mr. Khurshedjee Ardeshir Lentin, Rs. 25.

Anonymous, in sacred memory of her dear departed father, Rs. 25.

Anonymous, in pious memory of the 1st monthly ceremony of the late Mr. Dinshawjee Maneckjee Ghadi, Rs. 11.

Bai Rattanbai Dinshawjee Dordi, Rs. 11.

Mr. K. R. Wallace, Rs. 10.

Total Rs. 423.

Digitized by eGangotri

Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your village friends easily

JUPITER

INSURANCE CO.

is not a friend of yours because it belongs to India

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER

Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your wants.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1914

BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 25 1928

A. WEEK IN INDIA.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY'S PEN-PICTURES

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Editor of the "New Leader" visited India last year to attend the Indian National Congress, has just published a book "A Week in India (and Three Months in an Indian Hospital)." The publishers are the "New Leader" Limited, 14, Great George Street, London. The following is the Publishers' note about the book: "Seven days in India. Seven days spent in meeting Indian leaders of varying thoughts and opinions, in visiting the slums and incredible prostitution quarter of Bombay, in absorbing some of the colour and glamour of the East in attempting to understand India and her people, and then—a motor smash. A sentence from the doctors of three months in bed. That is the bald story of A. Fenner Brockway."

An edition of the book for India is being handled by D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Company, 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. It contains word pictures of many prominent Indians. The following are the Publishers' extracts relating to these word pictures:—

MAHATMA GANDHI.

He came (to the hospital) in a white loin cloth, with a loose white garment over his shoulders. His personality was much more vital and genial than I expected. His eyes twinkled with the joy of life as he smiled, his walk and movements were vigorous. I found the influence of his personality always stilled my feverishness and helped me in conquering pain.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

A striking figure—tall and broad attired in Indian style. A red and gold turban covered his head; a white muslin scarf with loose ends was round his neck, a long cream coat was buttoned up to his throat; instead of trousers he wore a loose muslin garment; on his feet were purple sandals, curving up at the toes in a formidable way. I have cause to have an immense respect for Mr. Joshi, his personal kindness, his wisdom, his devotion to his fellows, his strength of character, his geniality and good comradeship and sense of humour.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

They were flowing robes of cream and gold. They are both big men—Shaukat Ali is one of the biggest men I have ever seen. "Wedgwood says I am seven feet by five," he remarked laughingly. They wore picturesque caps. Mohammed Ali's was particularly striking—white, with an embroidered red crescent in front. I had been told they were bitter and cruel revolutionaries. Revolutionary they may be, but there is little bitterness and cruelty in their nature. They are two big, laughing boys, generous, warm in their companionship, full of good fun.

MR. A. JINNAH.

The Sir John Simon of India, successful both as a lawyer and politician. A keen, sharp face and a keen, sharp mind. He is the most Anglicised Indian leader I have met. His complexion is light so that he might be taken for a swarthy European. He dresses in faultless English style; he speaks faultless English. He is the last man in the world one would expect to find among "extremists", and one was not surprised to find him justifying his association with the Simon boycott on the most moderate grounds.

THE LATE HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Hold in very high esteem as a scholar and was the leading spirit in the Moslem University at Delhi. It was difficult to reach his personality. He spoke Urdu and he sat with his back to the light so that one could not see his eyes behind his glasses. He spoke very quietly, with no more expression in his tones than in his features. But he left the impression of philosophic calm and inmovable conviction.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

The distinguished Indian poetess, dressed in a green and brown saree, was a perfect hostess. Although she is a Congress "extremist", she is tolerant

and a good personal magnet—towards unity among Indians.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

A barrister, one of the Liberal leaders, and for some time a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. He is keen in features and keen in mind, and cross examined me closely about Labour's attitude.

MR. BALUBHAI T. DESAI.

A big, silent impressive figure, a replica of the popular representation of Cardinal Wolsey, except that his cap and robes were white.

MR. S. A. BRELVI. (Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle").

A young clean shaven man, dressed in along white coat and white trousers, with black hair, flashing eyes, and lips reddened by eating betel. His features are clear-cut and his face clever, and he has the charm of a woman.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN. (Editor of the "Indian National Herald").

An Englishman who is more Indian than the Indians. He was deported for his advocacy of Indian Nationalism. He got back to India quietly via Ceylon, and it is a constant question as to how long he will be allowed to remain.

MR. K. NATARAJAN. (Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail").

A well produced paper, but in other respects not at all like its English namesake. Mr. Natarajan was a very different type of man from the journalists I had seen grey in years, moderate in views, scholarly and philosophical. He has devoted his life to social reform movements, such as the abolition of child-marriage, the removal of the caste system, the ending of purdahs, and equality for the untouchable.

THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

He was dressed in European style, except for a black fez on his head. He is an ordinary looking man, middle aged, round faced, and clean shaven, except for a small black moustache. From what I hear, he is enthusiastically advancing social and educational improvement in Afghanistan, and is actually taking classes himself. His visit to India might have had the effect of rousing Moslem feeling to a dangerous pitch, but he prevented that by an appeal for toleration towards the Hindus. He is returning from Europe to Afghanistan via Russia. I imagine that the British Authorities will be getting nervous about him by that time.

MR. SHUAIB QURESHI (Congress Secretary).

A young man, dressed with neat efficiency with a cream suit and a black fez. His face is dark and handsome; he is tall, broad and upright in figure. In his eyes there is the flash of the zealot, and he gives the impression both of capacity and determination—a man who would make a formidable leader. He has been at Oxford, spoke vigorous incisive English.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

A veteran Nationalist of great courage a Liberal and a Capitalist who twitted Mr. Joshi on being his class "enemy". He invited me to see his mills and said he would welcome any suggestion for an improvement of the workers' conditions. He is a vigorous and entertaining personality.

DIWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

Distinguished-looking, with silvery hair.

DOST MAHOMED PEER MAHOMED.

A veteran of devoted service to his religion and his fellows. Founder and organiser of the Girl's Orphanage at Poona, to which parentless girls come from all Moslem countries. In an album he has a photo, of each girl, and there are seventy of them, some not more than three years of age.

DR. ANSARI.

The wise and kindly Chairman of the National Congress.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

Surely the most wonderful of living women: the nurses were much impressed by her long cream coloured robes, the golden insignia of the Order of the

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

A DIPLOMATIC MOVE. BOMBAY'S DUTY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The Bombay Government have notified the public of the re-elections in Karachi and Bombay City (South) to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignations on the Bardoli issue of Mr. Narandas Bechar, and Messrs. Nariman and Desai respectively. What one fails to understand is the haste with which these vacancies are proposed to be filled while the Gujarat members led by Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai were the first to resign from the Council. Is it a subtle move to test the urban voters and to see whether they are at the back of their representatives who resigned their seats? It is a known fact that the British people have attained their present position among the nations of the world by their diplomacy. Perhaps they are trying the same art in regard to Bardoli, dividing the urban from the rural voters. It need not be a surprise if some Government supporter of which class we found many even in the days when Non-co-operation was "within an inch of succeeding" were to contest these by-elections, and if by any fluke chance the popular representatives are defeated—a very very remote contingency—the Government are perhaps counting upon carrying on a propaganda in the Bardoli villages to wean the poor ryots from their present bold stand. They may then be emboldened to hold the by-elections in the rural constituencies also. It is up to the urban voters to show by their action that the Government counted the chickens before they were hatched.

The city of Bombay has the proud privilege of having all their Congress representatives resign on this national issue and it behoves the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the District Committee, which passed resolutions demanding such resignations, to see that in the by-elections these representatives are not opposed by any other candidate and that if by some meaningless persistency any one should contest the by-elections, rigorous propaganda should be carried on so as to defeat such unpopular candidate. It is not enough if the B.P.C.C. and the District Committee merely pass resolutions and call upon their representatives to resign from the Council. The real work lies in the next few days when these by-elections are to take place and it is hoped that the B.P.C.C. will true to its noble traditions see that the popular representatives are re-elected with the least trouble, inconvenience and expenditure.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, June 21.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—As the new election for the several Wards of the Municipality of Kurla for the ensuing triennium is approaching, it may not be out of place, in view of the apparently unsatisfactory and indifferent services rendered by most of the past members of the above Wards to warn the public of the said Wards against blindly and unthinkingly voting for their re-election for a further triennium. It is patent that most of those past members have hardly taken very keen interest in the affairs of the Municipality and to again entrust them with same will lead to nothing but disaster. It is acknowledged on all hands that the health and comfort of the present and the welfare and prosperity of the future generations depend solely upon good Municipal administration and it is of utmost importance that the people should take care in selecting only those of the best calibre among the candidates forthcoming for the seats because such men only will be worth entrusting the future destinies of the people whom they represent.—Yours etc.,

Kurla, June 20.

Star, and her group of attendants.

MR. S. SREENIVASA IYENGAR. The acting leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. A man of fine presence and mind.

MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. (Congress Secretary). Much more attractive in his white Gandhi costume than in the European dress, in which I was accustomed to see him in Europe.

MATERNITY HOME FOR MATUNGA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Dr. Udgankar, the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Matunga Residents' Association, really deserves the thanks of the Matunga public for having ventilated a need under which the residents of Matunga have been long labouring. Most of the present population of Matunga has migrated from Girgaum and Kharadevi side where they had ample facilities in respect of Maternity Homes. Alas to the advantages of the present-day methods adopted in these Homes in bringing a relief to labour cases, in comparison with those of the empirical old-world ones, one naturally yearns to see such facilities brought within one's reach. Does the Corporation which been dubbed with the elevating appellation of a body of "City Fathers" now consider it its duty to extend its paternal attention to those parts which are left in the back-ground in this respect? No doubt the question raises financial considerations, but to a mighty body like the Corporation it should not be difficult to find a philanthropist in this City of Bombay placing a munificent donation at its disposal for the relief of the suffering public. The public of Matunga is composed of people of various grades of social status from the rich down to labour and an income from a reasonable scale of fees to be charged for the labour cases in the Home may go a great way in lessening the financial burden. We see many such Homes successfully run by private enterprise and it is not, therefore, clear why even without waiting for a philanthropist to come forward it should be difficult for the Corporation to give effect to this idea by setting apart a part of its huge income. Some writers have pointed out the other day the difficulties in the way of a benefit being taken of the existing Homes. Will not His Excellency the present popular Governor of Bombay, whose zeal to provide medical relief to the public of this Presidency is undoubted, realise the difficulties of the Matunga public in this respect and earmark a part of the fund which His Excellency has collected to provide Hospital facilities to the City? We look up with equal confidence to the present President of the Corporation who by his broad sympathies and professional experience is expected to realise the grievance of the Matunga residents.—Yours etc.,

K. T. MEHTA.

Joshi's Bungalow, Matunga, June 21.

SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Sind is a small and poor province. On the one hand there is a question of separation and on the other, this new Bill. In my view both will be harmful to Sind's interests.

What justification is there for the Sind Sikhs and Hindus to be denied the profession of agriculture? Why should the bad example of the Punjab be copied? Is there any other country in the world where this artificial restriction is applied to people's professions and that too in the name of religion or community?

The bill will hurt the Muslim agriculturists since it will prevent them from borrowing to the extent they do to-day to improve and cultivate their land. This inability would ultimately compel the small Khatedars, as is the case at present in Punjab, to go to the big financial facilities already enjoyed by the small agriculturists from Sikhs and Hindus who are badly hit by the proposed new Bill will be cut short by their exclusion. It is pointed out at this stage that Punjab has produced prominent scientific agriculturists like Sir Ganga Ram from among those who were declared non-agriculturists.

Agriculture is a noble profession. The State and everybody else should try to attract educated men of all communities to it. This piece of communal legislation will prevent the achievement of desirable object. Agriculture by educated hands will mean more contentment.

I trust the Government and Sind's representatives in the Assembly and the Provincial Council will save Sind from the afflicted Bill which will a great injury on the province.—Yours, etc.,

ISHARDAS RAMCHAND,

President, Siri Gurni Singh Sabha, Karachi.

NEWSMEN "PERPETUAL SCHOOLBOYS"

"WE'RE FUNNY, LET'S LAUGH AT OURSELVES."

Mr. Philip Cshuyler writes in the "Editor and Publisher." You must meet Gene Fowler of the "New Work American" to appreciate him. Maybe you happen to be one of the thousands who know and love him. He is one of the most colorful playboys of American journalism, and you will understand what I mean when I tell you that he brought his accordion to the office and played Tosti's "Good-Bye" with considerable noise and feeling the day it was announced that he would no longer be managing editor of the American.

It is only fair to add that Fowler had taken the job under protest. He likes his good time and honestly dreaded the dignity which is at least implied in the title of managing editor. One of the characteristics of this newspaper man one notices soonest is his charming unconcern for those things that worry most of us. Money, for instance. Gene's wife always gets the pay check and gives her husband pocket money.

Fowler is now a reporter on the New York American, jumping here and there on assignments, and when I saw him the other day at the Newspaper Club, he looked so gay and carefree for all his slightly graying hair that I asked him bluntly: "What is your philosophy on this newspaper life of ours?"

"Well," he replied quickly, "I think most of us take our work too seriously, don't you? We're in an honorable profession, of course, and all that; but we're funny just the same, and we ought to laugh at ourselves once in awhile."

"We laughed heartily at Mr. Babbitt, when Sinclair Lewis set him down in black and white for us. As a matter of fact, we're just as funny, with our cocksure airs, and our walking sticks, as Mr. Babbitt, if not funnier."

"In the first place, we fellows on the news side probably are a little abnormal anyway. I sometimes think we had to be to get into the business and stay in it. After all, we're just wholesale gossips. The retail gossip trade is represented by the two ladies jabbering over the back fence."

"Now don't think I'm objecting to this angle of our business. I consider gossiping a very pleasant occupation. Personally I wish I had enough money so that I could just sit around and gossip all day long."

"The newspaper business is the nearest approach offered me. As youths, we newspaper men, saw in our work an avenue to adventure. The adventures soon lost some of their sparkle. But we were placed in intimate contact with life. We learned to like to be near the mischievous goings on in the world. Before we knew it we became perpetual schoolboys. And so we live and die."

Fowler began being a "perpetual school-boy" in Denver. He was a grocer boy, delivering parcels in the less respectable district of that city before George Creel cleaned it up. He was graduated from the grocery wagon into a job as police reporter on a Denver paper. And he began almost immediately to see the funny side of journalism. Most assignments of his 18 years as newspaper man which he remembers to-day made him laugh. Not long ago a notable exception occurred. The electrocution of Ruth Snyder. That disgusted Fowler and he definitely decided he would never again report a legal killing. But what he wrote brought him praise from more than 100 editors who received his story through Universal Service.

In all the years, he said, he enjoyed himself most when he travelled a month with Queen Marie of Rumania on the special train that carried her from coast to coast in 1926.

"That was a panorama of laughs," he recalled this week. "And the funniest part of it was that it was supposed to be serious and imposing."

"What that month's trip amounted to was an opportunity for Americans to relieve themselves of their royal repressions. We are supposed to be a democratic nation, but on that trip I learned that the great majority of Americans secretly wished they had some king or queen to fall down and worship. The best most of us men can do for this kind of royal romance is to endorse our wives, or some lovely lady as our queen, and be her courtier."

"But here we were crossing the continent with a woman who was actually a queen

and really queenly. Our chief amusement was to watch the big crush for social preference. To begin with Col. John Carroll, who was in charge of the train, received 40 social commands from society leaders for the privilege of attaching their special cars to the royal band wagon.

"My God!" ejaculated Col. Carroll, when the 40 commands were brought to him, "no engine has yet been invented to pull that many cars."

"We newspaper men on the train, there were four of us, grew to like Col. Carroll. We called him 'Uncle John,' and when he was in good humor he referred to us as his cabinet.

"On the trip out to the Pacific coast there were a number of minor clashes on the train. We suppressed news of these, feeling that after all we were the Queen's guests and not snoopers. Col. Carroll ruled supreme, meeting out justice with an iron hand. His favorite expression during a quarrel was 'Pull the cord, and put 'em off the train.' Most of the dissension was over the question of who was sponsoring the trip. Loie Fuller, the dancer, claimed she was, and the fight broke out and became public in Spokane when Sam Hill asserted he was the rightful and only sponsor."

"Queen Marie proved herself a Jimmie Walker of Queens at Spokane when she was taken out for the official opening of the Mary Hill Museum, supposedly the object of her trip. The museum, so-called, overlooks the Columbia River in a most inaccessible place. It might make a good airplane station. The Queen gave one gasp of amazement, but then accepted the situation completely and carried through the program with the grandest poise imaginable. She made a dramatic speech in praise of Mr. Hill and the museum, although her two children were nearly dying with laughter and the dog had run away in disgust."

At every city stopped at on the trip to Spokane and back, police guards furnished efficient protection for the royal visitor. So efficient were they that the newspaper men were always being taken for suspicious characters. They just had to buy themselves high silk hats.

"I'm using mine for a fern stand now," Fowler said.

Fowler has interviewed more than 1,000 different people for newspaper stories since he started interviewing Buffalo Bill in Denver, and he said this week he is still looking for a man or woman who will give an honest answer to the question: "Just how did you become successful?"

"If they spoke honestly, I believe they would have to give full credit to lady luck. I know that in newspaper work there is only one key to success, plus the abnormality or ability, call it what you will which forces one into the business, and that key is: "L—U—C—K."

Because he is so carefree in his work, Fowler, to round out the paradox just has to have a rather profound hobby. In his spare moments he is a student of archeology. He has taken it up seriously. At his home in Kew Gardens, N.Y., he has built himself a sound proof room over a porch and there and in his library he has some 2,000 books on antiquities before the Roman and Hellenistic period. His particular bug, he said, is Egyptology.

TRANSLATING THE QURAN

A JEW'S EFFORT

"As Siyasat" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from its special correspondent at Jerusalem, dated May 22:—

Doctor Arabellion, a Jew of Palestine, has finished the translation of the Holy Quran in Hebrew. The work has taken the Jewish Doctor a number of years to complete.—"Muslim Outlook."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Chattri House Road, Bombay.